

"PROSPECTING" URGED AS KEY TO PROSPERITY

New Products Open New Markets and Increase Employment, Says Economist

EFFECT OF LIQUOR RETURN POINTED OUT

If Money Goes to Intoxicants, He Says, Workers Face Loss of Many Luxuries

The discussions given here by Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University, formerly economic adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture and author of a number of books on economic subjects, and Everett W. Lord, dean of the school of business at Boston University, constitute the fifth article in a series presented by The Christian Science Monitor on the subject, How can prosperity be maintained and increased?

By THOMAS N. CARVER

The problem of prosperity in this age is always, in part, one of markets, and, in part, one of a number of other factors. One need is for continual "prospecting" both for new markets and for new products which will have such appeal as to open their own markets. This will mean more employment. The absence of any one factor will destroy prosperity, as surely as the absence of any necessary ingredient will spoil a dish.

There is a tendency to fall back on the ancient fallacy of overproduction, which is a logical contradiction because the production of one thing is a demand for something else. Unbalanced production—the oversupply of some things and the undersupply of others is not only a logical impossibility, but a visible actuality. Things are always being thrown out of balance. In this age of extreme specialization it is difficult to preserve a balance.

In a country where the millions are poor and the few are rich, industry must produce the basic necessities of life for the millions and expensive luxuries for the few if it would preserve a balance. In a country where the millions are prosperous and the few are poor, industry must produce the basic necessities of life for the millions and expensive luxuries for the few if it would preserve a balance.

In this country, especially since we have a partial restriction of immigration, and since a heavy influx of prohibition of alcoholism, wages have risen and the millions have become prosperous. Those industries which cater to the millions are the industries which have expanded. Those industries which cater to the few are the industries which have contracted.

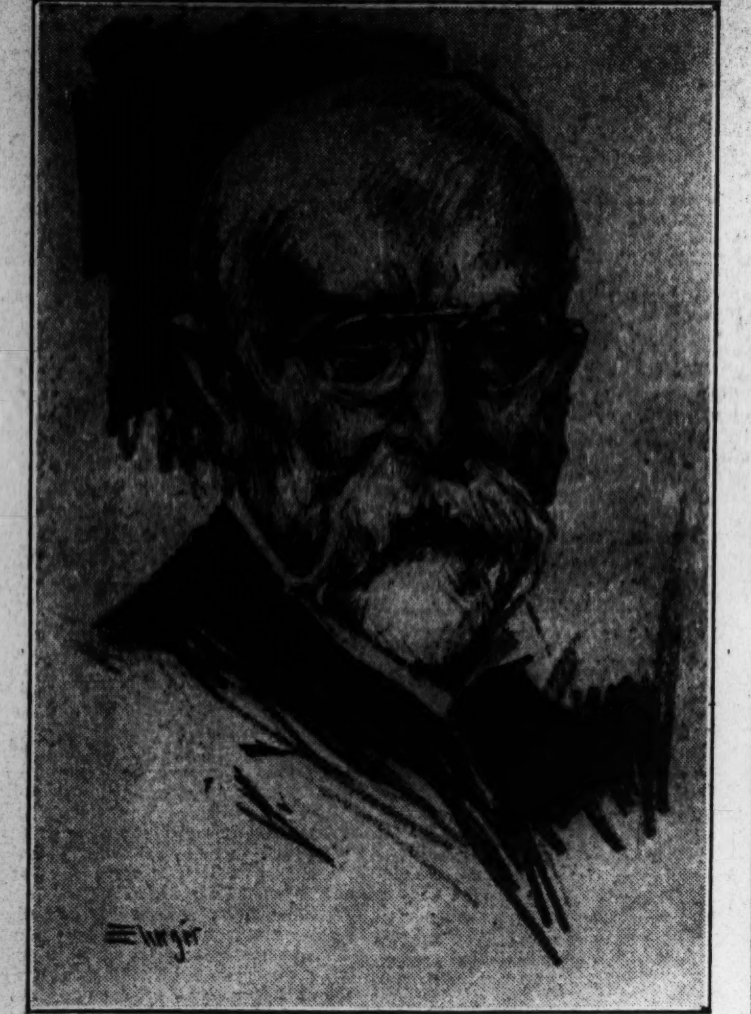
Turn in the Tide Is Seen But, we are now in danger of having to reverse the tendencies of the last eight years. The tide of immigration is again rising and alcoholism is again being produced. This is tending to increase unemployment, to depress wages, and to destroy the prosperity of the millions. If this should continue, our industries must return to the older policy of producing the basic necessities of life for the millions and expensive luxuries for the few. The same change of policy must be carried out everywhere. If we would avoid this and continue to produce the basic necessities of life for the millions and expensive luxuries for the few, we would avoid this and continue to produce the basic necessities of life for the millions and expensive luxuries for the few.

AUSTRIA HONORS AMERICAN NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Walter Scott, philanthropist and vice president of the Butler Brothers' Chain Grocery Stores, has received the silver Grand Cross of the Republic of Austria, in recognition of his services in providing milk for Austrian children after the World War.

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President Masaryk Insists on Peace as Need of Democracy



THOMAS GARRIGUE MASARYK
First President of the Republic He Labored Hard to Establish, Who Was Recently Elected to a Second Term, With No Thought Bruited Abroad of the Possibility of a Successor.

Head of Young Republic Declares Himself Strongly in Favor of Absolute and Entire Separation of Church and State

This is the last in a series of interviews with a number of the most distinguished public men in Europe. The first, which appeared in this Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 8, was with Viscount Cecil, the second, on Jan. 18, with Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the third, on Jan. 20, with Andre Tardieu, the fourth, on Jan. 21, with Benito Mussolini, the fifth, on Feb. 8, with Andre Tardieu, the sixth, on Feb. 10, with Dr. Tardieu, the seventh, on Feb. 11, with Dr. Tardieu, the eighth, on Feb. 12, with Dr. Tardieu.

By WILLIAM J. ABBOT

IN HIS introduction to a book now lying on my library table, a gift from the author, "The Making of a State," by President Masaryk of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. Wickham Steed observes:

A generation hence, when the war and its antecedents are seen in perspective, who will be held to have won abiding fame? Among military commanders, perhaps Marshal Foch, among political leaders, perhaps President Wilson. But I have long thought that, when all accounts are closed, and all reputations critically assessed, the man who will stand foremost as a creative statesman will be Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

A Garden For Busy People

To those who feel they should forgo the pleasures of having a garden because of the labor involved — this article will be found especially interesting. It will appear

Tomorrow on the House and Garden Page

CAMPAIGN COUP ON FARM RELIEF BEING PLANNED

Flood Control and Boulder Dam Backers Are Forming Coalition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Political and sectional leaders in both branches of Congress are aggressively at work on an inclusive and powerful coalition, which would re-enact the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill and return the issue to the President in the expectation that he would again reject the project.

Such a presidential veto is conceived by these political and sectional elements as of the utmost importance to their respective interests. These interests include various political ambitions of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, and also certain legislative matters, particularly flood-control authorization.

Those who are known to be participating in the movement behind the equalization fee bill are: Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Vice-President Charles G. Dawes; John F. Carey (D.), Representative from New York, leader of the Tammany delegation in the House; Joseph Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas; James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa; the Progressives in both houses; and of both parties; the southern leaders of the flood control issue and the leaders of the Boulder Dam bill.

Those backing other legislative projects have indicated their willingness to trade their support of the equalization fee bill for backing for their enterprises.

This was done last session, particularly on the McPadden branch banking bill, when those interested in putting through that measure, among them Mr. Dawes and Mr. Carey, participated in a swap with the farm group. The bank bill was passed and signed by the President, while the farm bill, although going through both houses, was halted by the President.

Trade in Support

This session the flood control and Boulder Dam issues are seeking votes and are willing to trade with the farm bloc on the equalization fee. The southern leaders of the flood control legislation want backing for their contention that the Federal Government should bear the entire cost of the work. The Boulder Dam adherents want action on their measure.

The farm bloc and the political leaders supporting the equalization fee are willing to trade on these issues. They conceive a presidential veto of the farm measure as having a many-sided political value to them. The Republicans are of the opinion it will make impossible a last-minute "draft" of President Coolidge, and also operate against the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who is listed by them as hostile to the equalization fee.

Issue Up to Voters

The Progressives deem the throwing of the issue into the elections this year as of advantage to the candidates of their group, particularly in the Northwest.

The Tammany Democrats are reliably reported as viewing support of the equalization fee as of political importance to Gov. Alfred E. Smith throughout the West, should he be nominated for President by the Democrats.

Conferences of the various groups have been held recently and others are projected. Floor leaders have as yet not definitely decided whether to consider the farm bill before the flood control measure.

Italy Implicated?

Italy is generally considered to be itself implicated. Germany is subject to the same methods of investigation which have never yet been applied, and, therefore, is naturally reluctant to establish a precedent which may serve against itself. Great Britain does not appear anxious to stir up Central European discussions. Rumania, though belonging to the Little Entente, has moved sufficiently into the Italian orbit and is sufficiently anxious to obtain support in its litigation of a financial character with Hungary that it is obviously unwilling to press the military case against Hungary.

Thus it is supposed that the St. Gothard incident will not be tackled seriously.

This is reckoning without France. Here strong expressions demanding a thorough inquiry are heard. Pax, an international newspaper published in Paris, asserts that Hungary has defied the League and that the League must accept the challenge. If it does not insist on its rights, then the idea of international control disappears.

When Is Feb. 29, 1933? Official Must Decide

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Concord, N. H.
SEVENTY-FIVE notaries public and justices of the peace appointed Feb. 29 by Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire are ignorant of the date on which their commissions will expire. The commissions are "for five years from this date."

After discovering that there would be no Feb. 29 in the year 1933, the Governor and Secretary of State, Robert Pillsbury, searched available records for a precedent and found none. It was decided finally to let the Secretary of State in 1933 decide the date in that year on which the commissions are to end.

GOODWIN LOSES POST AS STATE MOTOR CHIEF

Due to Disagreement With Governor—Record Has Won Wide Attention

Frank A. Goodwin, widely known for his vigorous regulation of automobile users as Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts, has been removed from that position. His removal by William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, as the climax of differences between Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and Mr. Goodwin, has been approved by the Governor's Council.

Activities of Mr. Goodwin in behalf of legislation to raise the salary levels for State employees led to the break with Governor Fuller. Appearing for the salary bill before the committee of the Legislature recently Mr. Goodwin charged the Governor had "broken faith with the employees" in that the reclassification bill adopted last year did not grant as extensive increases as he said workers had been led to expect.

Refused to Make Retraction

He added alleged details of a conference between the Governor and himself, attended by Commissioner Williams, which the Governor denied, and the registrar refused the retraction demanded by the commissioner. Mr. Goodwin insisted his legislative appearances were made not as a state official, but as a representative of the Commonwealth Service Association, an organization of state employees.

During eight years of service as registrar, Mr. Goodwin has carried on campaigns for highway safety, particularly to rid the roads of drunken drivers, with an aggressive newness which brought him national attention. He obtained in 1920 the inauguration of the system requiring examinations for licenses to drive.

Advocated Jail Sentences

Early in his work he began a policy of advocating jail sentences for drunken drivers, and made unflinching criticisms of district attorneys and judges whom he found lax in handling these cases. This he continued unflinchingly and without regard to politics or friendships.

He also has exerted a strong influence for safety through revocation and suspension of operators' licenses, having taken away a total of more than 107,000 of these during the eight years. Through this authority and public statements he campaigned against reckless driving and speeding.

He carried on campaigns of brake and headlight inspection, and warned motorists that the rights of pedestrians come first. He has urged uniform traffic regulation in the various states.

Mr. and Mrs. Voter Begin to Study Their Part in Choosing President

Primary System Rules in 17 States and Conventions in Other 31 to Select Delegates to the National Conventions at Kansas City and Houston

About this time Mr. and Mrs. Average Voter in the United States begin cogitating, "Where do I come in on this process of choosing the next President?"

Or maybe it is, "What am I to do besides talk to help actually nominate and elect the man I'm for?"

What and how one can do depends partly upon what state he or she is in—and that is quite apart from whether one is in a state of doubt or of enthusiasm. Some states have presidential primaries and others party conventions to decide who shall go to the two major national conventions to pick nominees for Chief Executive.

The 17 states which will hold presidential primaries this year have 15 different days and at least four different ways for recording the will of their citizens.

The primary season will begin next month and continue over a period of 11 weeks, during which results in the earlier voting states will be watched with interest for their effect in the later states.

Dates in Primary States

A canvass of secretaries of state has produced the following calendar of dates on which preference votes will be taken:

New Hampshire, March 13.
North Dakota, March 20.
Michigan, April 2.
Wisconsin, April 3.
New York, April 3.
Nebraska, April 10.
Illinois, April 10.
Ohio, April 23.
Massachusetts, April 24.
Pennsylvania, April 24.
California, May 1.
Maryland, May 7.
Indiana, May 8.
New Jersey, May 15.
Oregon, May 18.
South Dakota, May 22.
West Virginia, May 22.

While these states are voting their choices of delegates and candidates, party conventions will be performing similar functions in the other 31 states. By these two principal methods, primaries in some states and conventions in others, party members will choose the men and women to represent them in the national party conventions.

Kansas City and Houston

The Republican national convention, meeting in Kansas City, Mo., June 19, will consist of 1089 delegates. The Democratic national convention, opening at Houston, Tex., June 20, will seat 1100 delegates. Representation of states in proportion to the number of electors in the two parties and in based primarily on the proportion of two delegates for each Senator and Representative in Congress.

The Democratic convention will admit state delegations on this basis and in addition six delegates from each of several territorial possessions. This year it is to receive two new delegates from the Virgin Islands.

The Republican convention gives three extra delegates to states which went Republican in the 1924 election and takes away one from any congressional district which failed to show 10,000 Republican votes.

In the Democratic convention state delegations vote as units and two-thirds of the total vote is required to nominate. Republican delegates vote individually, and a simple majority will make a nomination.

Begin With Party Caucus

To make his preference felt in a state which has the convention system, a citizen must begin with the party caucus or meeting in his home

N. E. A. BESTOWS HIGH HONOR ON MRS. LINDBERGH

Notable Meeting in Boston Significant of Advance in Field of Aviation

COLONEL LINDBERGH DEPICTS AIR FUTURE

Mrs. Lindbergh in Acceptance of Award Upholds Education for Useful Service

By MARJORIE SHULER

Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh went to Washington to greet her son when he had bridged the Atlantic, winning the Orteig prize for his New York to Paris flight. She flew to Mexico to cheer him on his good-will air journey through Latin America for which the Woodrow Wilson peace prize has just been awarded to him. Thursday Colonel Lindbergh came to Boston to see his mother receive her trophy, the emblem of life membership in the National Education Association, the gift to her from 151,000 American school teachers.

The little pin with its pendant gold key looked very tiny as Joseph M. Gwinn of San Francisco, retiring president of the Department of Superintendence of the association, swung its long chain over her shoulders. But its weight of significance was great. It represented first the appreciation of her colleagues for the modesty, courage, and devotion to duty which has been displayed by this mid-west teacher of chemistry whom the Himeight sought after the exploits of her son.

Second, it was indicative of a new era in American education, for while it was the Lindberghs that the crowd applauded, it was the idea back of them, a possible advance in aeronautics through teaching it in the public schools, that both mother and son came to Boston to further.

An Evidence of Democracy

And third, the episode was an evidence of the democracy in the United States public schools, where more than in any other country classroom teachers and administrators of education in high posts come together in one great professional organization for advancement of their common cause.

The presentation to Mrs. Lindbergh was the climax of the fifty-eighth annual convention of the Department of Superintendence and 8000 school teachers gathered in the Boston Convention Center for the opening of the doors.

For leaving on late trains, through the city streets, and for the event, during which a long and a half hour was spent in the afternoon of the opening of the doors.

The program had been scheduled to begin at 7:30 o'clock and it did not begin until 8:30. The Boston Public School Symphony Band led by Fortunato Nordillo and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club were still entertaining the crowd. For Colonel Lindbergh, who had gone through fog and sleet and night, bringing his airplane into port exactly on scheduled time, found that he could not command a governor's dinner party and therefore arrived somewhat after the expected time along with Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Lindbergh, and a group of distinguished guests who had dined at the executive mansion.

Message for America

Even when they were in the hall there were more delays. The Movie-tone had been installed on the platform in the expectation that Colonel Lindbergh would permit its operation while he spoke. Also there were calculations for night for taking of motion pictures. And in one of the boxes there was a row of cameras ready for a barrage.

But the tall youth with a message for America in the giving of which he made himself considerably hampered by the paraphernalia of human greatness and hero-worship declined to permit the operation of the Movie-tone and had a few words of limitation to say for himself and his mother to the motion picture operators.

After many false reports which welcomed the mother and son they finally appeared, both with their same quiet, unobtrusive demeanor, both reserved, aloof, unobtrusive. The spectacle, it would appear, and certainly by no means inclined to accept themselves as the center of all this fuss.

Mother and Son Appear

First came Mrs. Lindbergh, slender, slight, with her mass of soft hair framing the sweetness and firmness of her expression, walking with Mr. Gwinn, and close behind them the Colonel with Mrs. Fuller. The boy who came from Europe was vanished. The shyness which made him shuffle his feet and shrug his shoulders when the burden of praise became too great to bear, along with the golden smile which broke up the solemn reserve of his face, both were gone.

Instead, it was a self-possessed, slightly stiff and sterner figure which faced the audience, the blue eyes never wavering as they seemed to look through and beyond the hall to the goal before him, the advancement of flying for the world.

Mrs. Lindbergh chuckled, but the Colonel never flickered an eyelash, when four small boys fled in and took their places leaning on the piano just in front of the platform. Through lines of police throwing a cordon all around the building to let in the 8000 and keep out the countless others without tickets, these small boys had somehow managed to wiggle their way.

Slightly amused of hands, slightly tousled of hair, plainly dressed, (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Colonel Lindbergh Pleading the Cause of Aviation



Speaks Before Gathering of Educators in Boston at Which His Mother, Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh, Teacher of Chemistry in the Cass Technical High School at Detroit, Mich., Received Signal Honors From Her Fellow Teachers in the National Education Association.

Mrs. Lindbergh is the Fourth From the Right in the Picture, Seated Beside Joseph M. Gwinn of San Francisco, Retiring President of the Department of Superintendence, and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts.

BLOCK-BOOKING MERITS CITED BY FILM MEN

Producers Say System Assures Standard Product for Theater Owners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Producers and distributors of motion pictures continued to oppose the block booking bill for the control of block booking at the hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today. Sidney S. Kunt, general sales manager of the Famous Players-Lasky Company, said to receive a salary of \$100,000, plus 5 per cent of dividends, told the committee that block booking assures the producer of a market in advance of manufacture, but it also assures the exhibitor a continuous supply of an established product.

Take Best Order
"Only 5 per cent of the bookings of my company are on a 100 per cent basis," he testified. "We sell a near 100 per cent as possible, but we take, in the long run, the best order we can get."

Mr. Kunt said that Famous Players-Lasky tried out the method of individual selling of pictures that the block booking bill would compel, but the result was a market of customers and was so unsatisfactory to exhibitors that it was abandoned.

"The whole progress and prosperity of the industry depends on block, or wholesale, selling," he said. "This has been true from the first and it is true now. Nobody can judge in advance which pictures will be the 'knockouts' and which the less effective. A fairly even spread of distribution is the only way to continue the costly experiment which are the life and growth of the business."

"The doing of an arbitrary price differential will take away all incentive to produce such great pictures as 'The Covered Wagon,' 'The Big Parade,' 'The Sign of the Cross,' and 'The Sign of the Cross.' This proposed legislation would saddle moviegoers on the industry."

Source of Revenue
Only 15 per cent of Famous Players-Lasky sales revenue comes from theaters owned or partly owned by the corporation, Mr. Kunt said, and the other 85 per cent comes from competitive selling in the open market among 30,000 possible buyers.

Leo Broder of the Plaza Theater, New York City, asserted that no change dependent exhibitor has no chance to get first-run pictures in competition with the "producer affiliated circuits."

C. E. Williams, president of an association comprising 350 small exhibitors in Nebraska and western

Idaho, told the committee that passage of the block booking bill would seriously affect himself and his associates and might wipe them out of business.

WAGES FOR CONVICTS PROPOSED IN BILL

Move Called an Aid to Prison Industries

The proposal of wages for state prisoners, proportionate to the earnings of the prison industries, received warm endorsement at the hearing on a bill to this effect before the Public Institutions Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Corrections, pointed out that the bill does not provide for any payment of state money until the present rate of profits on prison industries is passed, and then the wages would be paid out of a part of these additional profits. He believes the institutions could increase their sales of products 50 per cent under the proposed plan, and said prisoners would receive about \$60 each per year. It would give an incentive to industriousness on the part of the inmates, he said.

"Prisoners' earnings, under this plan, would take the place of a large part of the \$500,000 a year of charitable funds disbursed by public and private agencies in the State for aid of prisoners' families," said Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, sponsors of the bill.

Joseph Van Varanewyck, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Representative M. Sylvia Donaldson, who introduced the bill, also spoke for it.

BOWDOIN GETS \$80,000
BRUNSWICK, Me.—K. C. M. Bill, president of Bowdoin College, has announced a gift of \$80,000 from Mrs. W. J. Curtis and children of New York to establish a fund for a prize award which will be presented every five years to the graduates who shall have made, during the period, "the most distinctive contribution to the field of human endeavor." The gift has been accepted by the executive committee of Bowdoin College and the first award will be made in 1933.

NEW SHIFTING RECORD
Switching and sorting a train of 31 freight cars onto unloading tracks or into outgoing trains within 30 minutes after it arrived in the yards, crews at the new inbound Boston classification yard of the Boston & Maine Railroad in East Somerville, Mass., believe they established a record recently.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Kier-Beymer, C. S. E., member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 150 State St., Boston, at 8 p. m. Free admission. Free will contribution.

Meeting, Mount Holyoke Alumni Association, at 8 p. m. at the Mount Holyoke campus, 100 South St., Boston. Free admission. Free will contribution.

Modern German and Romantic German music by John George Bucher, traveler and lecturer, auspices Activities Department, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, clubhouse, 230. Lunch and discussion. Foreign Policy Association of Boston, talks by Christian A. Heister, Robert M. Washburn, John F. Moore, and Arthur D. Hill, Copley-Plaza. Luncheon, 1.15. Discussion, 1.30.

Second annual Old Boy's Conference, auspices Y. M. C. A., Old Boy's Council, Huntington Avenue branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., 2.30.

Musical Jordan Hall, 3. Myra Hess, pianist. Art Exhibitions. Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5.30, except Mondays, Sundays, to 5. Free admission. Through the galleries, Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Admission to the museum free. New selection of Sargent sketches; recent acquisitions; engravings and lithographs by Whistler; Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 5, with admission free, charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open every day, 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Chinese ceramics and bronzes. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Original drawings. Fine prints. Loan exhibition of Japanese art. Through March 2. Water colors by Henry G. Keller. Through March 10. Works owned by students of Harvard and Radcliffe. Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole, water colors by Carl G. Cutler. Through March 10.

R. C. Voss Galleries—Paintings by Catharine Morris Wright. Through March 10. Casson Galleries—Paintings by George Hallowell, sketches by A. E. Bachman. Through March 10. Gould of Boston Artists—Paintings by Gretchen W. Rogers. Through March 10. DeLoe & Richards Galleries—Paintings by Gretchen W. Rogers. Through March 10. Copley Galleries—Water colors by Frederic C. Bartlett. Red chalk drawings by Maud Towner Fangel. Through March 10. Art Club—Paintings by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole. Through March 10.

Grace House Galleries—Water colors by Edmund C. Campbell. Paintings by Helen Alden Woodworth. Through March 10. Children's Art Center—Paintings and engravings by Martha Mendenhall and A. Conway. Through March 10. Mary Neal Richardson. Through March 10.

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of 10 cents per copy, authorized on July
15, 1916.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
The First Church of Christ,
Scientists, in Boston Announces
A Free Lecture on
Christian Science
By Violet Kier-Beymer, C. S. E.,
of London, England
Member of the Christian Science Board
of Lectureship of the
Mother Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Mass., and St. Paul Street,
Boston, Mass.
Friday, March 2, 8 p. m.
At 100 State Street
YOU ARE cordially invited

HOUSE TO KEEP PRESENT SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP

Bill for Reapportionment Approved by Vote of Census Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—By a vote of 10 to 8 the House Census Committee Friday approved a bill to provide for reapportionment of the House membership upon its present size, 435 members, on the basis of the 1930 census.

The committee in reporting the bill did not say which states would gain and lose under the proposed reapportionment plan. During hearings on the measure, however, various unofficial estimates were submitted. One estimate made by William M. Stewart, director of the census bureau, estimated the gain and loss as follows:

States gaining representation: California 6, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Michigan 4, Montana 1, New Jersey 2, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 1, Texas 2, Washington 1, Arizona 1, total 24.

States losing representation: Alabama 1, Indiana 2, Iowa 2, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 1, New York 2, North Dakota 1, Tennessee 1, Vermont 1, Virginia 1, total—24.

VOTERS BEGIN TO STUDY DUTY

(Continued from Page 1)

dential primaries vote for their district delegates but without any designation on the ballot as to whom these persons favor. Pledges frequently are made known in the campaign, however. The state convention then chooses delegates to cast the state's four votes at large in addition to the district delegates.

Ten states have both a popular election of delegates and a direct preference vote on lists of presidential candidates. These are Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It is supposed each delegation will be governed by the preference vote of the state, but this does not always work out.

Delegates Have Discretion
Occasionally district delegates are elected whose announced pledges differ from the state vote; sometimes no presidential candidate receives a clear majority; sometimes the actu-

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler Saturday afternoon and night; fresh west and northwest winds.
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday afternoon and night; fresh west and northwest winds, probably becoming strong Saturday.
Northern New England: Cloudy, probably snow flurries tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday; moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest Saturday.

Official Temperatures
(6 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)
Albany 25
Atlantic City 32
Boston 30
Buffalo 22
Calgary 22
Chicago 28
Cleveland 28
Denver 18
Des Moines 32
Eastport 24
Galveston 54
Hartford 32
Helena 10
Jacksonville 48
Kansas City 20
Los Angeles 54

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 8:24 p. m.; Saturday, 8:44 a. m.
Light at all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

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ally outstanding candidates are not eligible on the ballot.

Pledged delegates under the primary system are at their own discretion usually as to how long it is advisable to stick to their candidate in the balloting at the convention. Citizens of Indiana, Michigan, and Maryland cast preference votes but the choice of their delegates is made in party conventions, only the Maryland vote having any binding effect on the members of the conventions. Florida and Georgia have optional laws for preferential primaries but will not use them this year. Five states have repealed preferential primary laws, the most recent of these being North Carolina in 1927. Acts for such a primary in Texas and Alabama were declared void under the state constitutions. Later the voters chose the electors who will vote for the candidate the voters want elected.

RADIO AMENDMENT STIRS OPPOSITION

New York Man Protests Any Change in License Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The "equal license" clause inserted in the Senate radio bill by the House Committee encountered strenuous objection by members of the House on the floor of the chamber.

Emanuel Celler (D.), Representative from New York, defended the policy of the Radio Commission, declaring that to put the equal license clause into operation would mean "to reduce all zones to minimum."

"It matters not where a station may be," Mr. Celler said. "It is where it is heard that counts. It is the service that it renders that matters. Merely dividing the country equally as to stations as the committee proposes to do in this amendment will not help radio. The commission is in a slow process. This amendment will complicate rather than relieve the situation."

SUPREME COURT SETS PRECEDENT
Catches Up With Work for First Time in History

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—For the first time in its history the United States Supreme Court caught up with its work to the extent of reaching, in regular order, a case filed during the current term.

In the past the court has undertaken current cases only when they were advanced by the court's own because of special importance of the issues involved. The ordinary lapse between filing a case with the court and coming to trial has been three years.

The case that sets the new judicial precedent in the highest court of the land is termed *William W. Great Southern Lumber Company v. Great Southern Lumber Company*, No. 252. The petition was submitted Oct. 3, 1927, at the beginning of this, the October, 1927, term.

MR. GANZ TO DIRECT ORCHESTRA IN DENVER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER—A symphony orchestra of 75 local and imported professional players, under the direction of Rudolf Ganz, formerly conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, will give a series of eight or ten concerts this coming summer at Denver's Elitch Gardens.

The opening date has not been announced, but it is reported the series will be given every Friday afternoon starting June 22. Henry Trustman Ginsburg has been engaged as concertmaster.

ARBORETUM FUND NEARS GOAL
Announcement is made that subscriptions to the Charles Sprague Sargent Fund for the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum now amount to \$793,307, or nearly three-fourths of the \$1,000,000 goal.

On the difficulty of choosing—
between two of our attractive spring shoes, volumes could be said! But here's the best solution, choose them both. The opera pump and strap pump will vie for honors this season and if you want to keep in step with style you must be prepared to show impartiality on the question of footwear.

Left, No. 9364, in black suede with gun-metal trim and strap, \$28. Or a rich brown suede, \$22.

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CHEMISTS REACH UNITED STATES

Englishmen to Confer With Manufacturers in This Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—H. V. Mitchell and J. Nicholson, directors of the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, headed a party of five representatives of this concern arriving on board the *Menoragarh*, of the Cunard Line, for a conference with leaders of the chemical industry in America.

Others in the party were Maj. L. J. Bailey, L. H. S. Sanderson and R. B. Brown. Sir Harry McGowan, president of the Imperial Chemical Industries, has been here several weeks conferring with American chemical manufacturers.

The visit of British chemical industry representatives is for the purpose of "holding conversations with American chemical manufacturers regarding more friendly relations between these two groups," according to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell declared the cartels in Europe seem to have little significance in the European chemical trade.

STANDARD OIL ADDS TO VENEZUELA FIELD

Acquires 600,000 Acres by Creole Purchase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Purchase of an important oil field in Venezuela by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which will increase their Venezuelan holdings to approximately 600,000 acres, has just been announced here.

The acquisition was made through consolidation of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela, subsidiary of the New Jersey corporation, and the Creole syndicate. The merger is expected to be ratified formally on March 16 by the stockholders of the latter group.

The Creole syndicate is now operating in the region of Lake Maracaibo, adjoining the holdings of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela. Following the consolidation, the name of the Standard Oil subsidiary, it is announced, will be changed to the Creole Petroleum Corporation.

AMENDMENTS PASSED TO FINNISH LIQUOR LAW
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The *Helingsfors* correspondent of *The Times* reports that the Finnish Diet has passed by a large majority new amendments to the prohibitory law which have been immediately put into force, rendering the law exceedingly rigorous, in order to cope with the ever-increasing smuggling and bootlegging. The main feature of the amendments is a provision allowing anyone found in possession of the maximum two liters

of alcohol to escape the penalty, by becoming a state witness against the seller.

This provision has been severely criticized in several quarters as apt to encourage provocation and subversion and to make equally before the law illusory. The police are also given greater power to search private houses. Another important restriction is the increased control over the permission granted to doctors to prescribe wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes.

FARMERS STUDYING SOUTH'S METHODS
Pennsylvanians Make Long Motor Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—A motor tour to Florida to study agricultural methods in use in the Southern States is being made by a group of farmers from Schuylkill County, Pa. The trip was sponsored by the farm bureau of the county, both as an educational and pleasure jaunt.

Walter L. Bollinger, county farm agent, is in charge of the arrangements for the party, which numbers 53. Provision for numerous stopovers was made to give the group an opportunity for obtaining first-hand information on the agricultural activities in other parts of the country.

The first stop was made in Washington, where, in addition to the usual sightseeing, the party, which is traveling in a big motorbus and several private motorcars, visited the Department of Agriculture. Their next stop was at Richmond.

GARIBALDI PORTRAIT BY NAST IN NEW YORK
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An oil painting of Giuseppe Garibaldi by Thomas Nast has been presented by Signora Garibaldi, widow of the "Liberator," to the Casa Italiana of Columbia University.

The portrait is of more than life size and is an elaboration of a sketch made first by Mr. Nast in 1860, when, as a volunteer in the Garibaldi forces, he was sending sketches to New York and London newspapers and periodicals. The portrait was done in 1906.

TYROLESE RESENT ITALIAN ORDERS
VIENNA (AP)—The South Tyrol population is indignant and excited over orders by the Italian authorities that all German hotel keepers in the district must give evidence of their satisfaction with the Fascist regime, says a telegram to the Associated Press from the Austro-Tyrolese Welfare Committee at Innsbruck.

The telegram stated that the innkeepers were forced to stage a public manifestation of their satisfaction with the Italian regime.

W. W. TRENCH PROMOTED
SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—W. W. Trench, former assistant secretary of the General Electric Company here, has been elected secretary of the company, succeeding Myron F. Westover, who had been secretary for 34 years. Officials of the company have announced.

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On the difficulty of choosing—
between

GOV. STIMSON'S INAUGURAL SPEECH LAUDED

Americans and Natives of Philippines Voice Praise

MANILA (AP)—Praise for the inaugural address of Gov. Henry L. Stimson, in which he pointed to economic development as the way to greater political freedom for the Philippines, has been voiced by both Americans and natives of the islands. While the new Governor-General made it plain the future relations of the Philippines with the United States rest with the Government at Washington, he stressed the view that only through industrial and economic progress could a larger measure of self-government be obtained.

"The inaugural address of the new Governor-General contains a message of good will and I am sure the Filipino people will receive it with no reservations, inspired by the same spirit of amity and sympathy which was apparent all through the speech," Sergio Osmeña, member of the Philippine Senate and Filipino leader, said. "I am inclined to believe his administration will be a powerful instrument for promotion not only of harmony in government but also better understanding and mutual respect of Americans and Filipinos."

Juan Sumulong, leader of the Opposition Party, viewed the speech as a whole favorably. The business partnership suggestion, involving establishment of industrial relations with the United States, Mr. Sumulong considered a good idea but he would like to see the details worked out before giving his full endorsement to it.

Editorial comment also was favorable.

FANCIERS RALLY TO DOG-EAR BILL

New York Organizations Urge Governor Smith to Sign Measure

NEW YORK—Organizations are mobilizing public opinion throughout this State to declare in favor of the bill prohibiting the exhibition of dogs with cropped ears at dog shows. The measure now awaits the signature of Governor Smith before becoming a law.

An official of one of these organizations declared that while he was hopeful about the measure becoming law, it would depend entirely upon the "importance of the pressure" brought to bear against Governor Smith signing the bill. He said that it was his belief that the Governor would sign.

Although the bill applies exclusively to dogs that are entered in shows, prohibiting any puppy after Sept. 1, 1928, from having its ears cropped, it was emphasized that the bill would have a beneficial effect on dog standards generally. It was declared that as soon as the show dog adopts the style of uncropped ears, it will be generally imitated.

A law already exists prohibiting the cropping of dog's ears, but the present bill, prohibiting the showing of any dog with cropped ears at a dog show, is designed to enforce the existing law.

The next step will probably be the enactment of a law prohibiting the "possession of any dog with cropped ears." It was said by one who has for many years kept in close touch with humane efforts to protect animals and who explained that the trouble with the already existing law is that there is no way of knowing who does the cropping, as the average person buys his dog after the operation has been performed.

Attention was called to the widespread practice of cropping, especially of Boston terriers. It was emphasized, however, that this was done only for the sake of "fashion," and dog fanciers hold that no fashion can survive when the practice of it means inhumanity; that the Boston is as beautiful with uncropped ears as with the long-pointed ears, which are unnatural.

BROADER HOME RULE SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

Regulation of Investment Trusts Also Favored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—What is regarded as the most constructive legislation of the 1928 session of the Legislature has just been prepared for passage here, following action by Senate committees in favorably reporting bills liberalizing the home rule privileges of cities, proposing regulations of investment trusts and permitting savings banks to invest in public utility securities.

The proposed amendments to the home rule laws include a bill to broaden considerably the subjects upon which cities may act through their legislative bodies. It is considered the most important of the bills which the committee favored and is designed to correct a condition arising out of a court of appeals ruling regarding the authority of cities.

Other amendments are designed to reduce the required number of names to a petition asking for a referendum on a local act, and to repeal the existing prohibition against legislation which would affect the affairs or government of a country within a city.

The investment trust bill, drafted by Albert Ottlinger, Attorney-General, would place the regulation of such companies under the supervision of the state banking department.

STEFAN RADITCH MAKES APOLOGIES TO KING

BERGRADE (AP)—The Skupshchina, or Yugoslavian Parliament was suspended yesterday for the second suc-

cessive day because of disorders between deputies. The Agrarian deputy, Mr. Kokanovich assaulted the assistant police commissioner who was trying to pacify the deputies scuffling in the lobby. The pandemonium became so great that President Minko Peritch suspended the session. At the first session of the newly elected Skupshchina he had been forced to declare a recess by a free-for-all fight between more than 30 deputies. Stefan Raditch, leader of the Croatian bloc of the Peasant Party, has personally apologized to King Alexander for his allegedly slighting remarks, because of which President Peritch had excluded him from three sessions of the Parliament.

ENVOY OUTLINES GERMANY'S NEED

Looks to United States for Financial Co-operation, Says Ambassador

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Germany's exports must increase until they exceed its present import surplus, if a continued influx of credits to German commerce and industry is to be upon a sound basis, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz and Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, asserted at a luncheon of the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce at the Bankers' Club.

Baron von Prittwitz urged closer co-operation between the United States and Germany, and appealed for frankness and sincerity in international relations generally.

"In order to insure the necessary efficiency in Germany's industrial capacity, two things are requisite," he said. "The first is the importation of raw material, and the second is the importation of additional means of subsistence for her population."

"In order to meet her obligations, Germany must be given an opportunity to participate in the development of the world's raw materials, which automatically widens the world market for manufactured articles of all industrial nations, increases the world's raw material supply and reduces the cost of subsistence in all countries. Such participation requires the investment of large funds over a long period. Neither Germany, under present conditions, nor the prospective countries of investment, have the necessary capital available. The United States, therefore, are directed toward the United States in the hope of furthering co-operation which will be of mutual benefit."

MANCHESTER FIRM TO ADOPT TWO SHIFTS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER—The Livingstone cotton mill at Oldham, which has 44,000 spindles, expects to reduce the cost of production by 2d. per pound, and turn present losses into profits by the adoption of the day and night shift system, beginning on Tuesday. The proposal will meet with strong opposition by the operatives, who it is said will raise it at a joint meeting with the employers on Monday. The managers state they will have no difficulty in obtaining sufficient help, as some 20 mills in Oldham are idle. Male labor will be used throughout the night shift. With the exception of the war period, night shifts in the cotton trade are rare, and the other firms in Lancashire generally are watching the experiment with interest.

LADY ASTOR TO TAKE PLACE OF MR. BALDWIN

LONDON (AP)—It may be a long time before Great Britain has a woman for Prime Minister, but a woman, and an American-born woman at that—Viscountess Astor—is going to represent the present male incumbent of the Premiership at an important gathering next week. The occasion is a big meeting of equal franchise adherents next Thursday. As all available space has already been allotted in Queen's Hall where the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, is to speak, an overflow meeting has been arranged at Mortimer Hall. At this meeting Lady Astor will represent the Prime Minister. Lady Astor is deeply interested in the bill making the voting age for women the same as that for men, which is expected to pass Parliament this session.

POLISH-GERMAN TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The value of German exports to Poland last year increased to 428,000,000 gold francs as compared with 211,000,000 in the preceding year, while the value of imported Polish products reached 467,000,000 gold francs last year as compared with 331,000,000 in 1926. This only goes to prove that economic relations continue to improve despite political differences. If the German-Polish trade is growing despite the many obstacles placed in its way the Social Democrat Vorwärts writes, how much more must it improve if a commercial treaty is concluded, therefore the negotiations for the latter should be accelerated.

LEIPZIG FAIR PROMISES TO BE BEST YET HELD

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—This spring's Leipzig Fair, which opens on Sunday, promises to be one of the best attended for many years. No fewer than 10,000 firms will exhibit, covering an area of 190,000 square meters. This is 10 per cent more exhibitors and 12 per cent more area than last spring. The number of foreign visitors is estimated at 25,000, while more than 100,000 German visitors will go to Leipzig. This time the United States will be comparatively well represented among the exhibitors.

ILLINOIS WOMEN WIN POINT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A law empowering women to act as judges of elections has been enacted in Illinois. The Illinois League of Women Voters which gave its support to the bill, applauds its passage as a victory for women citizens.

"There's the Fellow I'd Like to See Drafted"



MR. McANDREW MAKES ANSWER

Removal as Chicago School Superintendent Entirely Political, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Breaking the silence he has kept since he was suspended by the Chicago Board of Education over six months ago, William McAndrew, formerly superintendent of schools here, has replied in detail to charges against him and names politics as the root of all the difficulty.

His statement is in answer to a request from a citizens' committee representing a score of civic and religious organizations, formed "to take politics out of the schools." "Fire the superintendent," was made a political victor's slogan," wrote Mr. McAndrew in his statement. "With a new board majority pledged since appointment, to do this and signing their names to accusations about which they knew nothing, why should the subject of such a travesty waste time 'explaining' or 'defending'?"

The whole result, according to his analysis, is that "Chicago schools have reverted to the administration of the hidden board." "History is

against it," he comments. "It failed miserably in Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati. Its chances here are slim."

His own effort to obey the recent Illinois school law which places responsibility for originating educational policies upon the superintendent and not the board brought good results for four years, he declared. He did not deem it his personal accomplishment, but the "plain effect of a stabilized organization devoted to its main purpose."

A new administration which applied the spoils system to school positions put a check upon educational progress and brought about his suspension "for rendering no assistance to the board in turning out teachers from their proper positions," he charged.

Mr. McAndrew answers 24 of the charges in detail, his replies ranging all the way from a flat denial of pro-British affiliations to humorous sallies.

CHICAGO (AP)—Mayor William H. Thompson has been sued for \$250,000 on charges of libel by William McAndrew, formerly superintendent of schools, suspended five months ago on charges of insubordination and anti-Americanism.

HOLMES SEEKS SENATE SEAT

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—Herbert E. Holmes of Lewiston, a member of the State Senate, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate in the June primaries.

NEW DEFINITION OF "AGGRESSOR"

Statement Offered by Citizens' Group to Meet Objections to War Ban

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—In an effort to aid the negotiation of treaties "between the United States, France and other nations for the outlawing and prevention of war" a group of prominent citizens representing all sections of the United States has just sent to President Coolidge a definition of "aggressor nation" designed to meet

objections which have heretofore blocked such treaties.

In a letter transmitting the favored definition these citizens declare that while the nations are not ready to accept a perfect definition it is possible to find a workable statement which will be accepted. The letter follows, in part:

"The definition is designed to meet the two essential requirements—that it must be effective in defining and sure in identifying the aggressor nation and at the same time be acceptable to the governments joining in the treaty, most of all to our own."

"It is as follows: The aggressor in war is the nation that having failed to settle its dispute by conference, conciliation, arbitration, appeal to judicial procedure or other peaceful means, initiates an attempt to settle it by war."

"This definition does not mean that a nation claiming to have made the attempt or having honestly tried to settle its dispute by some peaceful method may, upon its failure, predicate an excuse to go to war. It must actually succeed in a peaceful settlement or leave the question open to some adjustment other than war, if the treaty outlawing war is to amount to anything."

Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, William Allen White, Josephus Daniels, Henry L. Stimson, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Roswell P. Angier, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Mary Ladd Simonson were among the large group signing the letter.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS GUEST OF CANADIANS

United States Contented With Present Borders

QUEBEC (AP)—The United States has no ambitions to widen its borders, William Phillips, first Minister from that country to Canada, said at a joint luncheon of the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs. "She has worked out her own territorial destiny," he said, "and desires only to live in peace with all the world. There are critics, and plenty of them, who accuse us of imperialistic ambitions and of a desire to control the lives of other peoples, but all great nations have to face such charges."

Mr. Phillips said he had found a true spirit of friendship in Canada, and praised the Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft, who has a country home in this Province, as a strong bond between the two countries.

NORWAY'S EMIGRATION LIST

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Thirty-nine thousand persons have applied to the American consulates in Norway and await admittance to the United States. The proposed revised immigration bill, if passed, would reduce the Norwegian quota from 6453 annually to 2453. Ten to twelve years would thus elapse before all applicants would get passports and three to four years with the present quota.

Consul's Resignation Revives Protests on Foreign Service

One of the Authors of Rogers Act Leaves Buenos Aires Post—Urges Reform in Administration—Duplication of Trade Agencies

By DREW PEARSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Tracy Lay, Consul General at Buenos Aires and one of the authors of the Rogers Act, creating the American Foreign Service, has focused attention more strongly than ever upon charges of maladministration of that service.

Mr. Lay's resignation was in protest against the present administration of the Rogers Act and in order that he may be free to work for its improvement. Although he submitted his resignation to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, nearly a year ago when criticism against the diplomatic and consular service first broke out, it was not accepted until recently.

Meanwhile two resolutions have been offered in the House of Representatives asking for further information on the situation, an investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate, and another inquiry by Mr. Kellogg.

Chief Criticisms

The chief criticisms leveled at the administration of the Foreign Service both within and without its ranks are briefly these:

First, that promotions and transfers have been made on the basis of wealth and social prestige; second, that a bureaucratic clique has caused diplomatic officers to be promoted at the expense of consuls; third, that a large number of officers take no serious interest in their work, know little of the language and the people of the countries to which they are assigned, and seek the social centers of Europe rather than the remote but important posts in Latin America and the Far East; and finally that the newly organized Foreign Service of the Department of Commerce has taken over much of the commercial work of the Department of State.

As a result of an investigation of congressional charges Mr. Kellogg ordered the immediate advancement of 44 consular officers and all future promotions to be made from a single list of both branches of the service instead of from separate lists, as before.

Premium on Inexperience

The complaint that the Foreign Service officers of the Department of Commerce are gradually taking over the economic duties of the Foreign Service officers of the State Department is a universal one and is gradually being adjusted. There has been some duplication of activities, and consular officers appear to have a just cause for complaint in that all of their trade information goes not to the State Department but to the Commerce Department and the

latter gets credit for it in the eyes of the business world.

One serious defect in the Foreign Service is the provision under the Rogers Act that a man can enter only through the lowest grade. This means that a man between the ages of 35 and 40 who has gained an invaluable background in foreign affairs through experience outside the realms of diplomacy, cannot come into the Foreign Service unless he begins at the lowest grade and with a salary of \$2500 a year. This he is not willing to do.

Moreover, under the present system, the education of officials is chiefly in the machinery of diplomacy rather than in the human nature of diplomacy.

Recently Frederick M. Davenport (R.), Representative from New York, put the House of Representatives in a sympathetic mood for increased appropriations for the personnel of the State Department by pointing out that although the War and Navy Departments receive \$676,000,000 from Congress in time of peace, the State Department, entrusted with the work of preventing war, costs the country only \$1,350,000 annually. Increased salaries for members of the Foreign Service, he pointed out, will do much to attract better men.

DECISION GIVEN AS TO NEWS BEING PROPERTY

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—In a decision handed down by Mr. Justice Logie it was determined, for the first time in Ontario, that news, gathered by a syndicate, is property in the same sense as other tangible possessions and may not be appropriated by others. The decision gave a judgment to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., which distributes information concerning building construction operations throughout Canada to its subscribers.

Matter published by the MacLean Company was not held to be protected by copyright, but was claimed as property at common law, the interference with or appropriation of which was wrong as the appropriation of money. The English courts had so ruled and a similar ruling had been handed down in Massachusetts. The present judgment perpetually restrains other organizations from publishing or otherwise circulating any information obtained or prepared by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., and furnished, or to be furnished, by them to their subscribers.

LA SALLE Anniversary Week ... and ... CADILLAC Spring Showing



THE Cadillac Motor Car Company invites you to an automobile salon of national importance—the countrywide Spring Showing of Cadillac and LaSalle cars—opening Saturday, March 3rd.

The occasion has a special significance in that it marks the first anniversary of the introduction of LaSalle—the most spectacular success in the history of fine car manufacture.

This spring presentation will reveal the most attractive, the most extensive and the most complete

line of fine cars ever shown by any manufacturer. During this week special arrangements have been made, by all Cadillac-LaSalle dealers for Cadillac-LaSalle demonstrations. Everyone is cordially invited to take advantage of this opportunity to prove to his own satisfaction the outstanding performance characteristics of a Cadillac-built car.

A ride in any of these fine cars in the Cadillac-LaSalle showing—and you will agree that, while a motor car may be only a motor car, a Cadillac-built car is always a Cadillac.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation

DETROIT, MICH. OSHAWA, CANADA

The above model is our Skinner Satin Beauty.
Priced at \$10.00



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PLANS OUTLINED FOR UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS

To Be Entirely Distinct From Air Force Association, Director Explains

WASHINGTON — A distinction should be made between the United States Air Force Association and the United States Aeronautical University which it is proposed to establish in Washington, Col. J. Edward Cassidy, executive director, explained.

The university which has been assumed to be a part of the association, will be absolutely free from all alliances. It will have no part in matters pertaining to politics nor partisan proposals, its sole aim being the education of young men and women in all phases of aviation.

The idea of such an institution is not new, having been brought forward several years ago when the university was recommended to be established bearing the same relation to aviation as West Point does to the Army, and Annapolis to the Navy. It became evident that no such school would be established by the Government and it was therefore determined to establish such an institution privately seeking for it a \$10,000,000 endowment.

\$10,000,000 Endowment Sought
Much encouragement has been received for such a fund. In connection with the University there will be established the most complete airport in the United States. A favorable sight near Washington is under consideration.

The United States Air Force Association, Col. Cassidy said, "has turned over to the university hundreds of requests received for information as to such a university as will be established, is heartily in accord with the idea, and will assist the movement in every way possible, but it is to be distinctly understood that the aeronautical university is an entirely separate proposition and in no way connected with the work of the Air Force Association."

The class of institution proposed is set forth in the incorporation charter under the Code of the District of Columbia, enacted by Congress and approved by the President.

To Maintain Flying Fields
The purposes set forth are, in part, as follows:

"That it objects shall be to instruct individuals in the arts and sciences, and particularly the arts and sciences connected with aeronautics; to create and maintain personnel, equipment and facilities, including flying fields, buildings and all the appurtenances thereto as may be necessary for the theoretical and practical education of persons in all matters pertaining to the art and science of aviation."

The faculty of the university will be selected from the best talent in the country in the respective lines. The business management of the university will be handled by a board of directors, who, in turn, will be elected by a board of regents, the latter consisting of 100 to 500 in number, who, in turn, will be selected by the Founder members.

MUSIC

Elly Ney

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Elly Ney, pianist, played the following program: Paganini, Bach-Alberti; Sonata in G minor, Chopin; Intermezzo, C major, Rhapsodie, E-flat major, Brahms; Marche, Prokofiev; "Danse d'Olat," Pick-Mangialardi; "Boire dans Grande," Danse, "Foux d'Artifice," Debussy; Etude, Chopin; Nocturne, G major, Scherzo, B-flat minor, Chopin; Symphonie Variations, Schumann.

One wonders what is the matter with musical Boston, when, as last night, a ranking pianist must play to rows of empty chairs. Scant wonder that Mme. Ney hesitated as she came upon the platform, or that she found it difficult to summon the brilliant power which is hers. Yet she presented her program with cheerfulness as might be, although obviously not in the mood.

Fresh and shining phrases are not to be found which might properly describe the fluency with which she turned a melody or the ease with which she produced a veritable ocean of thunderous tone. Not only did she play Mozart with great restraint and refinement, but she also set forth the moderns with equal delicacy, and when necessary, a proportionate amount of vigor and dash, evidenced in the numbers by Prokofiev, Pick-Mangialardi and Debussy. The bold, arrogant little Marche and the "Danse d'Olat" gave special pleasure, as did the "Foux d'Artifice."

The audience was enthusiastic, demanding encores which Mme. Ney graciously gave.

Boston Art Notes

Mary E. Moore of Cambridge, Mass., was awarded the Fairmount Park Art Association prize of \$500 for "Shell Bird Bath." A condition of the award was that the work of sculpture should be suitable for permanent erection out of doors. "Shell Bird Bath" is in the 1928 Pennsylvania Academy Show.

Paintings by Gretchen W. Rogers are being shown this week at the Guild of Boston Artists. This painter's skill and taste are indicated in each of her canvases. In her portraits she attains to pictorial charm without losing character verity. In her still lifes her remark-

able command of painting technique has full scope. Recent paintings by Charles H. Davis are being shown at the Doll & Richards Gallery through March 8. In all these landscapes may be noticed Mr. Davis's ability to interpret nature without exaggerating color values. Always in his work one finds the lasting element of quality. In the same gallery may be seen recent water colors by Harry Sutton Jr. "Sun on the Lake" is typical of his ability to make a picture of the simplest of materials, so keen is his pictorial instinct.

"Moon Madness" was the title of a wall-paper design made and sold by Miss Marjorie Smith of Salem, one of the students at the Vesper George School of Art, who entered a recent competition held in New York. An exhibit of students' work, representative of each department of the Vesper George School of Art, is now being held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in their building on Federal Street.

HOOVER WILL KEEP OUT OF WISCONSIN

Orders Name Withdrawn From Primary

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover intends to remain out of the Republican primaries in Wisconsin. Announcement has been made in his behalf that his name had been entered at Madison as a Presidential candidate "by an unauthorized person" and would be withdrawn.

A statement issued by George Akerson, personal representative of Mr. Hoover, said: "Mr. Hoover's name was placed in the Wisconsin primaries by an unauthorized person and without the knowledge of his friends. His friends have no organization in that State and the request has been made that the filing be withdrawn. This will be done at once."

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Consent of Herbert Hoover to have his name placed on the ballot in the state presidential preference primary, April 2, is unnecessary, under Wisconsin law, Norton P. Hunter, Milwaukee business man, has declared.

Idaho's Delegation Pledged to Smith

BLACKFOOT, Ida. (AP)—The Idaho delegation, with voting power of eight, will go to the Democratic National convention instructed to support Alfred E. Smith and to use "every honorable means" to secure the Presidential nomination for the New York executive.

The 75 delegates at the state Democratic convention here voted unanimously to support the candidacy of Governor Smith.

A platform was adopted calling for adjustment of tariff schedules favorable to agriculture and for enforcement of all laws, including the Volstead Act.

Thompson to Oppose Smith in N. Dakota

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Huntley Thompson, former federal trade commissioner, has been entered against Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, for a place on the Democratic presidential preference ballot in the North Dakota primaries, March 26. This became known after the lists for the platform had been closed. No petition for James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, was filed.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, is the only candidate to file on the Republican ticket.

ERIC OCHS TO RESIDE IN THE UNITED STATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Eric Ochs, conductor of the Berlin Symphony and Philharmonic orchestras and director of the German Choral Society of Buenos Aires, has just arrived here on the Westphalia of the Hamburg-American Line, to make his home in the United States and become an American citizen.

On his visit 16 years ago as violin soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra Mr. Ochs played the tenure, invented by Prof. Hermann Ritter of Wurzburg University, and now brings this instrument with him, hoping to organize a string quintet in which it will be played. This instrument is similar to a small cello, except that it has five strings instead of four.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

H. B. Wicks, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Mary Frances Wicks, Dallas, Ind.; Mrs. Ida M. Morris, New York City; Violet Ker-Seymour, London, Eng.; William A. Turner, New Bedford, Mass.

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COLONEL BIDS MOTHER ADIEU

Flier Goes to New York—Mrs. Lindbergh to Fly to Detroit Saturday

The Lindberghs, mother and son, took their separate ways again today after meeting in Boston yesterday so that Colonel Lindbergh might see his mother given the highest honor in the power of the National Education Association to give.

At a little after 7 a. m., Colonel Lindbergh motored to the airport from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and with three friends took off in his Ryan biplane "four-seater, five place" monoplane, for Curtiss Field in New York. Only requisite mechanics of the airport were present to see him soar smartly up, get altitude while he was still over the landing field

and disappear into the blue and gold of the morning.

Colonel Lindbergh spent the night at the Charlestown Navy Yard, as guest of Rear-Admiral Philip A. Andrews, commandant. During the late afternoon yesterday he had an opportunity to look over the frigate Constitution, which is undergoing restoration there. He showed much interest in what he saw of "Old Ironsides," marks of association with early marine affairs and this morning he asked leave of Rear Admiral Andrews to add a check of his own to the "penny fund" subscribed by the children of the United States for the rehabilitation of the ship.

Mrs. Lindbergh, still finding some odds and ends of visiting and sight-seeing to be done in Boston, and wishing to give Lieut. Albert Hagenberger, who will pilot her to Detroit, another day of comparative rest, remained quietly in the city, making known her plans only to the extent of saying that she would leave tomorrow morning early from the airport and hoped that her leaving-taking of the city which had been extraordinarily kind to her during this week, would be accomplished modestly and without notice.

Church Edifice Dedicated



New Structure of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Petaluma, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Artistic Building Surrounded by Lawns and Shrub Garden

PETALUMA, Calif.—The Petaluma Argus in a recent issue said in part: "First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Petaluma, has now held dedication services for its building. The last of the indebtedness against the church edifice having been canceled and the property being free from any incumbrance, it was formally dedicated Sunday, Jan. 15, 1928."

"There was no special service, but the regular order for that Sunday with its simple dignity, together with a short history of the church from its organization down to its dedication."

"The artistic building is of a pinkish tan cement stucco and will cost \$16. At the south side there is a wing which contains a large Sunday school room. The building is surrounded by beautiful lawns and shrub garden which make it one of the beauty spots of Petaluma. The interior is finished in neutral tones and the furnishings harmonize most beautifully."

BUILDING INCREASES INDICATED IN REPORT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Continued activity in building throughout the United States is indicated in a report just compiled here by the McGraw-Hill Service. For the week just ended a total of \$123,300,000 in new work was proposed, as compared with \$111,800,000 for the same week in 1927.

The proposed construction includes: public work, \$29,100,000; office buildings, stores and hotels, \$26,000,000; educational and religious structures, \$24,500,000; apartment houses and hotels, \$21,400,000; industrial buildings, \$9,950,000; theaters, \$2,100,000; and miscellaneous classifications, \$9,300,000.

KAUFMAN FOR MINISTER
WASHINGTON (AP)—David E. Kaufman of Philadelphia has been nominated by President Coolidge to be American Minister to Bolivia. He succeeds Jesse S. Cottrell, who has resigned.

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RIGHTS SOUGHT IN ST. LAWRENCE BY CANADIANS

Committee Declares United States Aid Only Needed in International Section

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Should the Dominion Government adhere to the recommendations of National Advisory Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterway scheme, intimation will be made to the United States in the near future that Canada favors co-operation only in the international section of the river. The committee has already announced that it is in favor of development of sections in Canadian territory without financial co-operation from the United States.

As a result of this announcement powerful Canadian interests are now endeavoring to secure the rights in the St. Lawrence River, between Lake St. Francis and Cornwall, and according to well-informed sources, they have the support of Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec.

Just above Montreal the St. Lawrence widens out to form Lake St. Louis, while 12 miles upstream is Lake St. Francis, and between the two lakes there is a fall of 83 feet. On account of the tremendous flow of water on the St. Lawrence, this drop provides excellent prospects for power development on a large scale, and could be made to accomplish for Greater Montreal what Niagara does for Ontario.

The syndicate behind the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company, of which R. O. Sweeney is president, is understood to be willing to install the 13 miles of the waterway without cost to the Dominion Government and sell the power at low rates. It is estimated that the initial development of power is \$300,000, and is understood to be willing to contract for that quantity of power whenever the plant commences to operate.

LIGHT RATES CONTINUE THE DOWNWARD TREND

A continued trend toward lower electric light rates in Massachusetts appeared in announcement of reductions by five companies. These are added to the list of reductions made by more than 70 companies serving more than 160 communities since the beginning of 1927.

Rate cuts have been made recently by the Central Massachusetts Electric Company, Palmer; Worcester Suburban Lighting Electric Light Company, Milford Electric Company, Clinton Electric Company, and Webster and Southbridge Gas & Electric Company.

PARENT-TEACHER PLAN BROADENING IN SCOPE

The parent-teacher association movement is broadening to take in the rural schools and the colleges as well as the grammar grade and high schools where it originated. Mrs. Margaret Willis Revere of Philadelphia, president of the National Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, reports that the findings of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which tell of rising farm prices in many parts of the United States.

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TAMMANY SELECTS CONVENTION LIST

Delegation to Houston Typical Cross Section of Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Tammany Hall delegates to the national convention at Houston, Tex., this year will represent, as before, a cross section of the Democratic Party of New York. More than a third of the delegates and alternates are the same who represented Tammany in the 1924 convention. There is a liberal sprinkling of Democrats of southern birth, but the entire delegation is one known to be friendly to Gov. Alfred E. Smith and practically pledged to support him.

Among the southerners are George Gordon Battle, of North Carolina; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, of Virginia; Joseph H. Barton, of Texas; Norman H. Davis, of Tennessee; and a prominent figure in the Wilson Administration, and Joseph Johnson, of Georgia.

James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany and treasurer of the 1924 Democratic campaign organization, again appears as a delegate, as does John F. Carey and Christopher D. Sullivan, the only representatives in Congress to be named among the delegates. Mr. Carey is the leader of the Tammany Congressional delegation.

Four Tammany district leaders are in the list, whereas it was expected that only two would be chosen. They are Edward J. Ahearn, John F. Curry, Nathan Burkan and Mr. Sullivan.

DEMAND FOR FARMS IN EAST INCREASING

Land Values Steady, Says Banker's Report
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The demand for farms is steadily increasing in New England, according to a statement from E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, and this demand is coming from persons that are seeking farms as homes and an economic investment.

Throughout New England, New Jersey and a large part of New York State, he says, farm land values are holding steady or advancing. The movement from the farms to the industrial centers, so pronounced for some years, has been followed by a revival of interest in farm homes and an increasing confidence in agriculture and the value of farm lands as an investment.

Reports at the bank go to sustain the findings of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which tell of rising farm prices in many parts of the United States.

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Educator Did Some 'Tall Flying' to Win Mrs. Lindbergh's Visit

Succession of "It Can't Be Done's" Had to Be Hurdled Before Mr. Shankland Succeeded—Invitation to Colonel Lindbergh Was Sent to Havana

"It can't be done" met the educator at every point when they undertook to obtain the presence of Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Boston, and officials of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association did some "tall flying" themselves to achieve their aim, so Sherwood D. Shankland, secretary of the department, revealed in a quiet 10 minutes' conversation with a reporter.

The first plan was to ask the flying son and have his mother come, too, Mr. Shankland admitted. But on second thought, he said, "we remembered that the teacher-mother belongs to us and so we decided to ask her and let him come, too, just as she has accompanied him to some of the places where he had been the center of the stage."

In the meantime the vigorous and determined secretary had interviewed various officials in Washington and he had communicated with officials of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics who replied that they were "sympathetic" with the invitation for Colonel Lindbergh to come to Boston and that they would forward it to him on his Latin American trip, probably at Havana.

Then Mr. Shankland proposed writing to Mrs. Lindbergh, whereupon all the people who had said, "It can't be done," sent up a chorus of "You will be wasting your postage stamp."

"If I will be wasting my postage stamp, I might as well waste a trip to Detroit," was the decisive reply of Mr. Shankland. Whereupon he bought a ticket and boarded a train west. But he was no better off, apparently, when he arrived in Detroit than when he had been in Washington, for he was told that he could not see her at the Cass Technical High School, where she teaches, any more than he had been able to see her when he sat in the big building which houses the National Education Association in Washington and made his plans.

However, Mr. Shankland was no more discouraged at that point than he has been when confronted by other obstacles in building up the department to its present membership. And he set out at once for the office of Frank Cody, superintendent of Detroit schools.

Superintendent Was Admiring
But the genial Mr. Cody was adamant. "I will give you conversation but I will not give you a pass to the Cass School," Mr. Shankland reports Mr. Cody as saying.

After Mr. Cody had explained that he never dictates to any teacher in

his schools and that he would make no exception in this instance, and Mr. Shankland had agreed with all he said, the Detroit superintendent expressed a willingness to go a step farther.

Although assuring Mr. Shankland that he would not get what he had come after, still Mr. Cody did telephone to the principal of the Cass School and said that it Mrs. Lindbergh was willing to accept Mr. Shankland an interview that she might have his office for the purpose and he would send the Department of Education automobile to bring her from her classroom.

Diplomacy Via Luncheon
"But she won't come," added Mr. Cody.

Mr. Shankland had other expectations, and he asked Mr. Cody if he should invite Mrs. Lindbergh for luncheon, when she came, whether Mr. Cody would be present, too.

School Courses on Elementary Aeronautics Advocated by Colonel Lindbergh

EARLY STUDY OF ARITHMETIC PROVES BEST

Highest Standing Attained by Pupils Starting Subject in First Grade

"It pays to begin arithmetic instruction early," said Carleton Washburne, superintendent of schools in Winnetka, Ill., in an address before the closed session of the Educational Research Association.

Under the direction of the Committee of Seven of the Superintendents' and Principals' Association of Northern Illinois, 5000 sixth grade children have recently been tested in 15 different school systems, to determine whether or not it is safe to postpone arithmetic instruction until children are in second or third grade. One-third of the children had begun their arithmetic in first grade, one-third had begun it in second, and the rest had begun it in third grade. The committee sought to determine whether there was any measurable difference in the arithmetic ability of these three groups of children by the time they had finished most of their sixth grade work.

The children of the three groups were of the same age and similar intelligence. On the average, they had spent the same amount of time per day on arithmetic since beginning their work. It has long been claimed by certain progressive educators in both Europe and America that children who begin formal instruction late soon make up for all lost time because of their maturity and the zest with which they attack their subject. A number of schools in the United States have therefore adopted the practice of giving formal arithmetic instruction until children reach third grade. Until now, however, no one has ever made a study to find out whether this postponement was harmful or beneficial.

A battery of tests was given to these 5000 sixth grade children, the tests covering every process in arithmetic that the children had studied through the early part of sixth grade. The results of the test were unmistakable.

In column addition alone the children of all three groups were equal. In every one of the 11 other processes tested, the children who began their arithmetic instruction in first grade made the best record in sixth grade; those children who began their arithmetic instruction in second grade made the next best record; while those in schools which postponed arithmetic instruction until the third grade made the poorest record in the sixth.

N. E. A. HONORS MRS. LINDBERGH

(Continued from Page 1)

there they were, one mass of eagerness and joy. They had reached their goal and there they remained during the entire program.

Gavel From "Old Ironsides"

What with all the messages which had been flying back and forth, the final attempt to relieve the monotony of waiting by having the audience sing "America the Beautiful" and a last minute rush by an official of the association to the desk to remove a gavel which a high school cadet in uniform apparently restored a few minutes later, the audience was ready for a flicker of laughter which they gave when Mr. Gwinn raised the gavel.

Whereupon he vouchsafed the information that the gavel which had been put last on the desk was not the one which had been removed. "I have a new gavel tonight," said the west coast superintendent, and he raised it high for all to see. "This one has just been presented to the president by the Department of Superintendence by Admiral Andrews, and it is made out of the old ship Constitution."

Then he referred to the guests, saying that Colonel Lindbergh had flown not to Paris, but into the ideals and aspirations of the youth of the land, into the affairs of governments, into the realm of business and industry.

Response of Education

Now, he said, education must respond to the changes which this "birdman" had brought about and aeronautical education must be the answer of the schools to the demand of the new world.

Colonel Lindbergh's speech was more complete, more ambitious than those first efforts of his when to his own surprise he found that the thing he had done because he loved to do it had led him onto the platform as a speaker. But even now every word, every sentence has a reason for being uttered.

There were no compliments for

the educators, no pleasant phrases for the audience, not even a gesture for the mother who was to be honored. But merely the clipped, direct, definite message which he regarded it as his business to deliver just as he has taken the control of his ship into his hands many a night in order to deliver the air mail messages which others have to send.

Colonel Lindbergh's Address

His speech was as follows: Ladies and gentlemen: We in the aircraft industry believe that the coming generation will be greatly affected by aviation.

People today are learning to fly. Those of tomorrow will grow up with flying as we have with the automobile. Our aircraft today are entirely practical. They can be operated at a profit on commercial air lines. They are being used even today, we may say extensively, for private transportation. Tomorrow, figuratively speaking, the airplane will probably have the same effect, in more or less degree, on the living conditions and upon the city and country that the automobile has had. It is entirely possible and will probably be true in a few years that the suburbs of our cities will be greatly extended by the use of the airplane. With flying fields situated close to the business districts, there is no more reason why the business man cannot live 100 or 200 miles from his work than there is for him to live less than 20 miles from his office as is the case today in so many instances.

To Bring World Together

Aviation will affect practically all of the subjects now taught in our schools. It will affect languages inasmuch as it will bring foreign countries more closely together. It will affect science through the new conditions encountered and the medium through which people will travel and through the new instruments brought into use.

For instance, our weather forecasting will undoubtedly be improved through the coming of aviation. It will be necessary to forecast more accurately for aeronautics than it is today for agriculture. It will be necessary for the man who flies and most of us will fly in the future, to know more of the atmospheric conditions than it is now necessary to know.

As I have said, our plans have developed to a high point of perfection now. Yet with existing equipment no condition with the exception of the system of aerial navigation we have held down by rain, storm or night, and by fog. Today we can fly through all these conditions although we cannot yet land in a dense fog. We must be able to see ground in order to land safely.

Rapid Development Coming

Rapid as the development has been in the last decade, we expect that there should be still more rapid development in the years to come. Consequently I believe that it is essential to incorporate in our school system elementary aeronautics. It is not necessary to teach aeronautics in detail.

But everyone should have a general idea of this subject in order even to be able to understand the newspapers. And tomorrow there will be a great deal more concerning this new means of travel than there has been in the past.

Before closing I want to thank you all for the attention you have given me tonight and I hope you will see fit to incorporate in the schools of this country subjects, elementary subjects at least, on aeronautics.

Possibilities of Aviation

Then came the speech of W. F. Durand of Stanford University in which he spoke of the education of aeronautics, the development of discipline, the vocational side, the provision for greater culture and training for citizenship. He described the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and emphasized especially the work of the fund on behalf of safety and education.

William F. MacCracken, assistant secretary of aeronautics, Department of Commerce, reminded his audience that it was a school teacher, Catherine Wright of Dayton, who helped her brothers to solve the mathematical problems involved in the first heavier-than-air machines. He referred to the possibilities for the future, the boys and girls at desks today and in the classrooms in years to come who will develop the aeronautical training they receive there for the benefit of the world.

Mr. MacCracken closed with a tribute to Mrs. Lindbergh, and Mr. Gwinn repeated that it was indeed a source of distinct pride to the teachers of America that one of their number should be the mother of the aviator.

Mr. Gwinn introduced Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit and Mrs. Lindbergh's chief, who repeated that the school system of this city is honored by her presence as a member of the staff of the Cass Technical High School, and presented Mrs. Lindbergh to the audience. Then amid a blare of motion picture lights Mr. Gwinn gave to

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Educators Make Pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock



Site Where Pilgrims Landed Along Massachusetts Coast Visited by Many Delegates to Boston Convention. The Beach Was Swept Clean of Miniature Plymouth Rocks For Souvenirs, the Picture Showing the School Executives Intent on Finding Pebbles as Mementoes of Their Trip.

Mrs. Lindbergh the emblem and also a congratulatory air mail letter sent to her by the signature of every one of her colleagues in the Cass School.

No one who heard Mrs. Lindbergh's few words could think that it was easy for her to say them and yet in the characteristic Lindbergh way she did it simply, directly, capably.

Mrs. Lindbergh's Response

She said: There are only two words with which to express gratitude: "thanks" and "appreciation" and I say them both to you sincerely. I should like to pay tribute to two of our greatest living teachers, Calvin Coolidge and Myron T. Herrick. These men teach the doctrine of emancipation, emancipation from useless subservience and dedication to useful service and appreciation and consideration and love for our fellow-workers. I thank you sincerely.

And then it was all over. Dr. Gwinn rapped his gavel to close the convention. The guests on the stage surged forward to speak to Mrs. Lindbergh and the Colonel, and members and the audience dashed for exits and windows where they told each other how wonderful it all had been and sought for a last-minute glimpse of the departure, a departure which Colonel Lindbergh had hinted to interviewers he hoped might be a definite leaving of the public in order that he may conduct his private affairs.

NEW COLLEGE TO PRESS NONPROFESSIONAL AIM

BENNINGTON, Vt. — More than 92,000 of the 500,000 men in colleges and universities last year were studying in the professional departments, according to a study made by the trustees of Bennington College, the new college of liberal arts for women to be established here.

This number of professional students represents 18 per cent of all men students, and is just 10 times the percentage of women students in the professional departments. Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, chairman of the board of trustees of Bennington College, said that the curriculum of the new college will be planned especially for the student who seeks only a four years' cultural college course.

These Advantages Explain the New England-wide Popularity of

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- 5—Their wearing qualities are exceptionally fine and can be prolonged by using "You like it" heel protectors, costing 50c a pair.
- 6—Century Brand stockings are well reinforced with lisle.
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Boston to see "A Pilgrim Chronicle," staged by the Plymouth Antiquarian Society, and every day during their stay here parties have gone to see the rock, to stand on Cole's Hill, to peer into Harlow House, to see the monuments erected by a grateful people to their sturdy forefathers, and to visit Pilgrim Hall, with its collection of relics of Pilgrim days.

SHEFFIELD WIDENS ELECTIVE STUDIES

Students of Exceptional Ability to Decide Own Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Students of exceptional ability and promise at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University will be permitted to devote themselves exclusively to subjects which particularly interest them, it is announced in the annual report of Dean Charles H. Warren.

"By vote of the faculty," Dean Warren said, "each department of study has been authorized to make such special provision as it considers appropriate and finds practicable in each of our courses of study for those students who in their judgment show exceptional ability and promise. They may assign them special work, admit them to advance courses, and provide them with opportunity for research work."

There is nothing to prevent a gifted student after his sophomore year from devoting himself exclusively to chemistry, for example, or physics, if he elects to do so.

The Sheffield Scientific School, which was founded in 1874, is the undergraduate school of Yale University in which are enrolled at the end of the freshman year students who desire special training in some branch of science or engineering.

FRIENDS OF WESLEYAN SWELL FUND \$600,000

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Six friends of Wesleyan University have pledged a total of \$600,000 to be added to the endowment fund as assistance in "creating an income sufficient to raise the faculty salaries to their proper level." The sum will be placed at disposal of the centennial committee, composed of trustees and members of the alumni council.

The aim for centennial year, which will be 1931, is to include a fund of \$1,000,000 in gifts to raise salaries, and provide for retirement allowances for faculty members. Other funds desired include \$500,000 for additional scholarships and loans to students, \$250,000 for the library; \$150,000 for art and music courses, \$100,000 for restoring East Hall, \$50,000 for remodeling Rich Hall into a theater, \$25,000 for athletics, and smaller sums for a number of purposes.

They have journeyed down from

Security of World Peace Aided by Conferences on Education

Dr. Thomas Indorses Roosevelt Theory That Fear Is the Cause of War, and That Accord Rests on Elimination of Distrust—Defines Nationalism

The work of the World Federation of Education Associations was described to members of the Boston Women's City Club by Augustus O. Thomas, president of the federation and state superintendent of public schools in Maine, who said in part: "The Pan-American Congress proves the fact that conferences between national representatives is a most effective way to bring about an understanding of national attitudes. The American republics are now in better co-operative relations than ever."

"The experience of federated education in bringing representatives of different countries with consequent varied and opposite ideals together, of each other, to explain each other's viewpoint, had made it possible to harmonize many educational materials and aims."

"Roosevelt was right when he said, 'The cause of war is fear.' Fear comes from a lack of real knowledge of each other. We shall always have danger and possible war until we can eliminate national mistrust, racial dislike, and religious prejudice. It is the purpose of education to do this. We must find a common ground of faith and knowledge before the world will be a safe place to live in."

Justice Instead of War

"When the United States goes into a foreign country with a display of the dollar sign, it is mistrusted, but when it goes as a sportsman, it is received with open arms, as Lindbergh has demonstrated. While there is much talk of preparedness, the world has really forged ahead in the idea of substitution of justice for war."

"The recent treaty between France and the United States is a much better safeguard than the ancient treaty it displaces. War itself is obsolete. The advance in natural science and discovery imposes a heavy burden upon those nations which seek leadership in preparedness. An engine of war is no sooner built than it is obsolete and must be constantly replaced. When we have built up a proper regard for each other through proper processes of education, we shall find these warlike evidences growing less and less apparent."

No Lessening of Patriotism

"I am unable to sense in this country any idea of lessening patriotism."

I know of no true American who would change our form of government for any other. We do not seek to make Americans of other nations, nor do we seek to break national lines, but to make Americans better Americans, Frenchmen better Frenchmen, Englishmen better Englishmen, because each loves his own country and his country is worthy.

"The day will come when we shall find no conflicting loyalties between love of country and love of humanity. On these premises, a good American and a good philanthropist can advocate peace and at the same time advocate an adequate but not provocative navy, a structure of an army adequate to make quick response in time of danger, a system of universal draft, an open diplomacy and suitable international machinery which will facilitate an understanding of each other's problems."

FLYING TAUGHT AS COLLEGE COURSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—A course in commercial aviation intended more for the business man than the aviator has been announced by University College, extension division of the University of Southern California. The course covers investment, rates, operating cost, air routes, airways, airports, mail, express, passenger service, types of aircraft and motors, safety devices and federal and state regulations and inspection services. The personnel of insurance companies, railroads and steamship lines, banks and investment houses, automotive firms, the building industries, airplane construction groups and mercantile industries are expected to be primarily interested in the course, which will conduct evening classes in the downtown section of Los Angeles.

LINDBERGH NOW POSTOFFICE

PAINTSVILLE, Ky.—What is believed to be the first postoffice named in honor of Colonel Lindbergh is Lindbergh, Ky., located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, at the mouth of Little Mud Lick. John Wheeler is postmaster.

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FLORIDA

NILE IS CROSSED BY NEW BRIDGE TO OMDURMAN

Modern Generating Station Links 3 Towns for Transport, Light and Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—In 1909, when a bridge was built across the Blue Nile primarily to carry the railway which now links up Khartoum with the north and also with Port Sudan, further extensions were contemplated. Progress was, however, seriously interrupted during the World War and it was in 1925 that the Sudan Government granted to the Sudan Light & Power Company powers to take over the existing electric power station, the water supply system and the steam tramways in Khartoum. At that time, however, considerable extensions and further improvements in and about Khartoum had been agreed upon and it was definitely provided that not only a bridge should be built across the Nile, linking Khartoum to Omdurman, but that a modern generating station should also be constructed, while the old steam tramways should be entirely replaced by a modern system of electrified tramways.

A further improvement was then projected which provided a complete water supply system for Khartoum and Omdurman. Over \$2,000,000 has thus been spent in improvements and extensions. While the old power station was operated by steam the new prime movers consist of 3 units of about 1000 horsepower each. These are the latest type Fullagar Diesel engines.

The old narrow-gauge tramway track has been removed and a broad-gauge system laid down in its place. There will be a complete tramway service from Khartoum over the new bridge into Omdurman, and, in addition, services from Khartoum over the Blue Nile bridge to North Khartoum.

The extension of the electric light and power system together with the increase in transport facilities, links up the three towns for transport, light and power purposes. One of the improvements in the district is the entirely modern system of water filtration and supply which is a part of the new scheme.

The bridge is exceptional both in the beauty of its design and the efficiency of its construction. The bridge, with its 30-foot-wide roadway, has a total length of 2012 feet and an approach embankment at either end about 35 feet high and 850 feet long on the Khartoum side and 454 feet long on the Omdurman side. It consists of seven spans each 244 feet long, and a swing span 304 feet long, which when open will give a clear width of 100 feet on either side for the passage of river traffic, which at this point is considerable.

The work has been constructed six months earlier than the contract date and in spite of the general and local strikes in England. The whole of the work has been carried out by British firms.

CZECH-VATICAN MODUS VIVENDI IS REACHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Normal relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican are restored by the new modus vivendi agreement which has just been formally established by the exchange of notes between the Czech Foreign Minister, Dr. Benes, and the Secretary, Cardinal Gasparri. Henceforth the names of candidates for office will be submitted to the Czechoslovak Government for approval.

Only Czechoslovak citizens are eligible for nomination within the Republic, and no one found guilty of political irredentist or separatist activities directed against the Czechoslovak state may be put up for office. After nomination, too, the Roman Catholic priests appointed are required to take the oath to the Czechoslovak constitution.

SAMOAN ISSUE REACHES CRISIS

Leaders Deported—Criticism for Action of New Zealand Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The deportation of three leading whites from Samoa—O. F. Nelson, E. W. Gurr, and A. G. Smythe—was taken in hand recently when Mr. Nelson and Mr. Smythe left the territory. The charges upon which the men are being deported involve the alleged incitement of natives to rebel, though other factors such as the imposition of prohibition upon the white population of the island and trouble with native labor in the copra industry have played a part in the issue.

There was some excitement prior to the embarkation of the deportees. Parties of Mau natives (the Mau is the native organization hostile to the Administration) came from Savaii to Apia and made a demonstration. Guns were fired, but presumably only into the air. Loyal natives asked the Administrator to be allowed to help in case of trouble, but they were requested to remain in their villages. Apparently the demonstration was never serious.

Three of the leading New Zealand newspapers, one of them a Government organ and another a paper that is often sympathetic toward the Government, have taken exception to the Government's attitude. According to the Evening Post, Wellington, "no more momentous or dramatic decision was reached by the New Zealand Government during the past year, none which was more certain of being eagerly canvassed in other parts of the world. . . . Mr. Nelson and his colleagues were not judicially tried and therefore were not found guilty of any offense. Yet Mr. Coates, the Prime Minister, seems to believe that he can afford to ignore all criticism from either friends or foes about a form of procedure which appears flagrantly to infringe the fundamental principles of British justice."

The Evening Post wants to know upon what grounds the Government decided to deport these men, what procedure was employed, and whether the second deportation was an opportunity after the commission had sat to reconsider their position and "put themselves right." The Auckland Star says that the fact that such questions are being persistently asked and have received no answer must have the worst possible effect upon the public reputation of the Dominion.

SPANISH OIL RUMORS DENIED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Government, in a semi-official statement, repudiates the allegation made by various foreign critics that the recently established oil monopoly is contrary to the sovereign rights of the country. The foreign companies were for a long while able to exploit the Spanish market to the detriment of the consumer and have now found such operations impeded.

BRITISH REFUTE ADMIRAL JONES'S INSURANCE VIEW

Underwriters Claim Market for Marine Insurance Cannot Defend Itself

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The testimony of Admiral Hilly Jones before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington has been widely reported in British insurance circles, but the opinion expressed almost unanimously is that the admiral is misinformed. In arguing for an American classification of ships similar to that now maintained by Lloyd's, and a governmental guarantee of part of the marine insurance written on that classification, Admiral Jones is reported as saying: "I am convinced that if Lloyd's chose to do so, she could pretty nearly put us off the seas now."

Underwriters say that no industry is so deficient in organization as has such poor means of defending itself against competitors as the London market for marine insurance.



"Portrait of a Poet," by A. Discovolo. Ettore Cozzani, Italian Poet and Publisher, is One of the Leaders in the "Renaissance," or "Rinascita," Movement.

Italy's Art Colony of Bonassola, and Its Work for a Renaissance

Where a Blue Sea Contrasts With Ochre Headlands and a White Villa With Inky Cypress, This Informal Brotherhood Works for a "Rinascita"

London, Eng.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
BONASSOLA is a summer resort for many of the associates of the "Rinascita," an informal brotherhood devoted to the "Patria" and the rebirth of high and noble Italian art. (Rinascita is another word for renaissance.)

Here, in the perfect summer of the Levantine Riviera, congregated artists, poets, and writers who are banded together to help destroy the materialism, the taste, of the last era of Italian art and productions and to build up not only better taste but make possible home industries. They reason that if artists could work quietly at home with the assurance of a living, they would bring to their creative work calm and leisure, inducing, as nearly as may be, a return to the simpler, happier ways of early Italy. It is to unexploited lovely Bonassola that a number of the leaders in this movement come for summer relaxation—among them Ettore Cozzani, poet, publisher and editor of the "Eroica," an edition of prose, poems, or essays, hand-printed, illustrated, and bound in the homes of artists; the painter Antonio Discovolo, versatile, original; Sem Benelli, writer, dramatist, and many others of equal talent.

The Ligurian Sea and Color

To approach Bonassola from above, that is to say from the high road leading to Levanto, is to find your breath catching in your throat at the piercing beauty of the Ligurian sea with its headlands making back toward Rapallo in tones of warm red, yellow, orange, changing to purple and blues, and fading to softest shades as they recede. Just around you on the steep path are blue-green grape vines, fig trees sprawling loosely, banks of ancient ivy with silver stems and grey-green leaves, and ink-dark spikes of cypresses standing out against the cobalt and turquoise of the sea which licks into the little horse-shoe cove beneath you.

The houses of the tiny town are tinted in softest shades of pink, blue, yellow, and lavender, but up above them on high shelf hang white villas and here in his studio you will find Discovolo with most of the colony, such time as they are not rollicking on the beach with their children, or working in their simple quarters in the hotel.

Cozzani the Poet, by Discovolo. Perched on a ledge above the water, Cozzani the poet was painted by Discovolo one summer and most happy

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The published results of many marine companies and marine departments of general insurance companies apparently confirm this statement. The trouble is that during the war and during the post-war boom, when values of ships and their cargoes were inflated in a manner never dreamed of before, the facilities of the London marine insurance market were tremendously expanded.

With the collapse of the boom, tonnage and cargo values shrunk to a fraction of their former figures, but the facilities for writing insurance remained. With so many underwriters seeking business, rates were cut to the minimum, the result being that very large losses have been sustained. So keen is the desire for business that risks which in previous times would have been viewed with skepticism are now readily accepted.

It is doubtful, in the opinion of insurance men, whether the United States Government could underwrite its own vessels at anything under the rates now prevailing in London and not lose large sums in addition to those being lost through Shipping Board operations.

The difficulty in securing joint action in London in the face of the need for business has already been demonstrated. Owing to the Greek shipping companies' penchant for buying very old tonnage, and because of the increased moral hazard that appears to exist in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, underwriters have had a very unsatisfactory experience with their Greek business.



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and "ben trovato" was the result, as the reader may observe. Not of the long-haired artistic type, this versatile member of Italy's "literati" is a leader among the associates of the "Rinascita." He has inspired the making of woodcuts for illustrations of beautiful printed and bound volumes, and manages to direct the entire production of the "Eroica" in Italian, and do a lot of writing himself.

Monte Rosa, another paese or village, nearby, supplied "The Cloister," one of Discovolo's much admired moonlight subjects. He has devised a shaded light by which he can paint in the open at night and many a peasant returning late to his distant farmhouse has marveled at what he took to be a huge glow-worm, but which on investigation turned out to be an artist working away on a canvas.

With little blowing of trumpets the "Rinascita" is doing its own devoted work for Italy: with but a train or two in the day, its favorite summer resort of Bonassola is likely to remain undiscovered by the casual tourist, and there amid its wonders of sea, mountain, sky, and verdure, the brotherhood, working with most of the artists and some of the crafts, lays up inspiration for better and better work.

CLERICAL NEUTRALITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Primate of Poznan and Galesio, Cardinal Hlond, has forbidden the priests under his authority to stand as candidates for Parliament. Other bishops have also followed his example in Pomerania and in Podlasie. The bishop of Podlasie has also proclaimed the neutrality of the Roman Catholic Church in the present political contest.



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Communists Follow Lead of Their Tsarist "Oppressors"

Banishment to Regions Remote From Seat of Government Seems to Be Still Favorite Russian Mode of Overcoming Opposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The leaders and some active members of the Trotskyist opposition in the Communist Party have now trodden the path that seems always predestined for Russia's heretics and dissenters: the path to exile in Siberia and other remote parts of the country.

The pliancy of the present sentences of banishment is heightened by two circumstances: first, that nearly all the Communist oppositionists affected have at one time or another been exiled by order of the Tsar; second, that most of them played distinguished roles in bringing about the Bolshevik revolution.

It would be superfluous to dwell on Trotsky's well-known record in the years of storm and upheaval; among his companions in banishment are Christian Rakovsky and Karl Radek. Other names in the list, less known abroad, include Muralov, Smirnov, Ryklovorodov, Sapronov and Sosnovsky.

Two Names Missing

Two names significantly absent in the list of exiles are those of Gregory Zinoviev and Leo Kamenef, who found it more expedient to make their peace with the ruling powers and consequently escaped with the milder fate of being temporarily sent to provincial towns, where they will expiate their past heresies by performing some inconspicuous Soviet work until the time comes when they may be reinstated in the party. It is creditably reported that when Trotsky learned of Zinoviev's defection, he caustically observed: "So he has played the rôle of Judas for the third time," an allusion to Zinoviev's notorious refusal to support the November revolution in 1917 and to his subsequent political waverings.

The personal tragedy of these Communist exiles, cut off from their life work by exclusion from the party and now driven off to the very places where they, in their days of power, sought to overthrow the revolutionists, ranging from Monarchists to moderate Socialists and Anarchists, is too obvious to require elaboration. One thinks of Taine's famous phrase about the later stages of the French Revolution: "The crocodile devouring its young."

But it must be recognized that the banishments are in strict harmony with Bolshevik theory and practice. The building of the former Moscow Duma, or city council, here arrested, came into power. Holding their power through years of embittered civil war, facing a world which, in their conception, is implacably hostile because of its different economic system, the Communist Party followed two lines in developing and extending its grip upon the control of the Russian state. The first of these rules was to suppress completely and unconditionally every other political party or grouping. The second, and no less important rule, was to nip in the bud any tendencies toward heresy and dissent in their own ranks.

A Consistent Leader

When Trotsky stood high in the inner councils of Bolshevism he followed these rules quite consistently as any other Communist leader. In the desperate food crisis of the summer of 1918 he thundered a warning to the Menshevik and Social Revolutionists that the Soviet Government, if provoked by hostile agitation, would not hesitate to make its enemies "a head the shorter." And when the Communist Myasnikov, leader of a radical workers' movement against the party leadership, of his followers were arrested in 1923, there is no indication that Trotsky raised any protest against this action. Now he has fallen under the wheels of the powerful machine which he did so much to create.

Of course, the fact that so many revolutionists with long periods of membership and service in the Communist ranks have been driven into political outlawry has its negative and ominous aspects. It is certainly a tribute to the political genius of Lenin that his period of ascendancy in the party was not marked by any such wholesale expulsions of well-known figures. There was no ele-

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SEVERE BLOW TO PRAGUE FASCISTI

Penalty for Leader Denotes Practical End of the Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Complete disruption of the Fascist movement in Czechoslovakia is marked by the recent confirmation by the High Court of Appeal of the degradation of Gen. Radola Gayda. Gayda, who had offered his services to the Soviet army during the threatened Bolshevik outbreak of 1920, subsequently became official "director" of the Fascist and began organizing the movement throughout the Republic.

Fascism gained considerable momentum, partly owing to the growth of Socialism, which in the then state of industrial depression seemed likely to come into power, causing many to turn to the Fascist as the best means of counteracting the movement, partly owing to the race controversy, the Germans having not then accepted two seats in the Cabinet.

But, fortunately, elements which might have used the slow but constitutional development of Czechoslovakia were kept well in hand. Fascism is disappearing very rapidly in Czechoslovakia, and few would maintain that even now any serious attention need be given to its activities. The Fascist lack leadership. The rivalry of the different Fascist chiefs is one of the main causes of failure. Each former Fascist "director" has gathered round him a group of followers, which merely forms a separate faction in the party as a whole. These various factions now spend their energy and money publishing newspapers in which they attack their erstwhile comrades.

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CARTEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Negotiations are taking place on the Continent with a view to forming an international Zinc Cartel, comprising Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Poland and, it is hoped, possibly the United States.

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BRITISH DISCUSS 2½-MILE BRIDGE TO COST £750,000

Structure, With High and Low Levels, Will Aid Preston-Blackpool Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A project was discussed recently at St. Anne's with reference to a scheme for bridging the Ribbles estuary. The scheme proposed by George Bennie has the merits of novelty and economy, for to build a bridge some two and a half miles long with an upper and lower level for the sum of £750,000 is certainly not extravagant.

Mr. Bennie's bridge is designed to carry passengers on the lower level by what he terms rail-plane cars, while the upper roadway would carry heavy traffic. The level of the bridge would be 85 feet above high tide level, thus giving ample clearance for vessels. The torpedo-shaped rail-plane carriages are to be suspended from a double-bottomed rail above and kept from swaying by a guide rail below. These would be driven by propellers, of which there are to be one at each end, and, with a gradient of 1 in 50 from each end to the center, would travel at high speed.

As long ago as 1906 plans for an ordinary transporter bridge at a cost of £1,500,000 received the sanction of Parliament, but went no further. It is acknowledged that such a bridge would be of great advantage to travelers in the district in which Lytham, Blackpool, Southport and Wigan lie. Motorists are often badly helped up by the traffic congestion on the Blackpool-Preston road. It is proposed, if parliamentary powers are obtained for the new project, that the upkeep of the bridge should be maintained by charging tolls.

It is possible that objection may be raised by the Preston Corporation against the proposed clearance of 85 feet, as it maintains that this should be not less than 131 feet. This figure is probably excessive, as the Forth Bridge is only 150 feet, while the average height of bridges over tidal waters at high tide is 85 feet.

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The new silhouette calls for moulded hips with a somewhat higher waistline. Miss LeCoutre, well-known corset designer, has forecast this new silhouette to conform with the new decree of fashion. Miss Blanche Lavoie, our expert corsetiers, will be pleased to fit you and to explain in full the features of your foundation garments.

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PERHAPS you are one of those folks who have not really kept in touch with the advancement

President Masaryk Insists on Peace as Need of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

main we traversed fields brown after the recent harvest, and thickly dotted with herds of fine cattle. The Czech, like the French peasant, lives in villages and goes to his more or less distant fields to work instead of living like the American farmer on his land, and going to the village for shopping or recreation. The little villages through which we passed were notable for their cleanliness and air of thrift and prosperity; the windows even in the smallest cottages shone brightly with repeated polishing. Not many people were visible for most were off in the fields. I noted particularly that the wine shops seemed to be deserted, which perhaps reflected the attitude of the President, whose expressions in favor of total abstinence are well known to the people of the country.

Aside from this, the generally prosperous appearance of the countryside may, presumably, be ascribed to the system of land reform put into effect by the Czechoslovakian Government. Nearly 40 per cent of the people are farmers, but prior to the establishment of the new state more than 85 per cent of them possessed less than two hectares (about five acres) of land. Great landed estates, farmed by tenants on almost feudal terms, were the rule under the Austrians. Reform of this condition was part of Masaryk's original program, and it has in great measure been carried out. The great estates have been divided and the people are being aided to own their own land.

The President at Home
The "castle" of Lány (really a commodious country mansion with perhaps a hint of castellated structure) stands in a huge park of forest and cultivated land. It is the official residence of the President, and there, in the midst of his family, he greeted me.
Clad in riding clothes with smartly polished leather gaiters and a riding crop in his hand, the President entered, and joined the group. He is far from being an aloof-seeming man. His demeanor as he was greeted seemed that of one who was rather shy and little used to mingling in general discourse. Though of advanced years he seems physically strong and is really a fighter. Throughout much of the conversation which we had we both stood, he apparently preferring that erect attitude to the greater ease in one of the chairs which stood about. He opened the conversation with some comments upon the United States, which he has visited several times. The first time he came as the suitor for the hand of his wife, a Brooklyn girl. The second time he came as an applicant for the favors of the Wilson Administration in his chosen task of setting up the Czechoslovakian Republic. He has the pleasure of looking back to a record of complete success in both undertakings. I asked him about the possibilities of European disarmament, for the subject was at that moment very much in the public mind.

"It would be well, of course," he said, "if all armament could be done away with, but how can any one nation in this troubled Europe neglect to provide for its own defense, when the nations all about it are armed? Czechoslovakia is not in any sense a militaristic. We can never accept the old ideals of Prussia and Germany which would have envalued the world by military drill. We have but a small army of 30,000 men, and of course no navy. We hope that at no time will relations with our immediate neighbors be such that we shall feel the need of a large army. And yet unless the future shall depart widely from the traditions of the past, we might be drawn into a conflict with one of those neighbors, not because the quarrel originated with either of us, but because some distant and more powerful nation had willed the war. I feel, therefore, that we must be prepared to meet emergencies until such time as the League of Nations shall have so developed, and shall have received such universal acceptance that it will be relied on to check at its inception any quarrel. No, we can't surrender altogether our army, but our great task must be to so adjust our relations with the rest of the world that the possibility of serious discussion can be averted."

No Nation "Isolated" Until Itself
"You know I am much inclined to quote our philosopher, Palacky, in discussing present-day problems. Even in his time he realized that no nation could exist altogether to itself; that it must have a good understanding with, and the co-operation of its neighbors and their peoples. This is particularly true of Czechoslovakia, both because it is not one of the greatest of states, and because of its geographical position. Nevertheless it is an important state. It ranks tenth in population of the countries of continental Europe, and there are 23 further down the list than we are. We are a new state—one outcome of the readjustments which followed the war. We do not pretend to have perfected all phases of our political organization, and for that very reason Czechoslovakia may be relied upon to exert every possible endeavor for the prevention of any war in order that its time may be given to the intensive development of its own internal organization and civilization. We are a democracy, and democracy can only reach its fullest development under peace."

"I have sometimes wondered," said the interviewer, "whether the methods of democracy were not badly handicapped in continental Europe by the multiplicity of your political parties. It certainly must put a premium upon intrigue and political corruption when a premier is anxious of securing a working majority in Parliament must traffic with the representatives of a half dozen different political parties." "I have a theory," he responded, "that one reason why you in the United States have not so many political parties as we is that the restless mental activity of your people, aside from its manifestation in business affairs, finds expression in building up churches rather than po-

litical parties. In every one of your smaller towns there will be from 6 to 10 different churches; sometimes there will be two or three representing the same denomination. Each of these has to be supported by very considerable work on the part of a number of people, to say nothing of the amount of financial sustenance required. Now we have no such situation over here. Most of the countries of Europe are overwhelmingly Catholic. Czechoslovakia is largely Protestant. In every case there are at the most two churches to enlist the thought and engage the activities of men, and our people, therefore, turn from socialism to political activity, with the result that where you have two parties we have 18 or 20.

Difficulties Evaporate
"But after all, in the hands of statesmen, or I might say politicians, trained to meet this situation, its difficulties rapidly melt away. We will find the tendency in all of our legislative bodies to the gradual consolidation of these various parties into just two groups, the conservative and the liberal. The conservatives may be divided into the right or ultra-conservative wing, and the central, and the radicals into the left or ultra-radical wing, and their central group. And then there arises the tendency for the two central groups to coalesce or at least to co-operate so that really in the end the national statesman attempting to control his legislature has no more than three considerable parties to deal with. It is quite true that the ideal democratic government would have but two parties in the legislative body, but that ideal has not been attained in Europe at any time, and it is useless to contemplate its possibility. We must utilize the system and the ideals which we have at hand. We must be realistic. We must recognize the fact that ambition and spirit of domination do play a great part in political life. It is probable that the situation, such as that which exists here, and indeed in most countries of continental Europe, which makes of the man who can control a few votes in the legislative chamber a leader to be reckoned with, does put a certain premium on ambition. Each one uses the following which he controls as an asset to be used in trading. But even at that, the encouragement of the ambition of the right people can be made effective in mending the structure of the state enduring."

"But at the basis of a workable democracy must stand education. The education of our people is complicated somewhat by the number of minorities found within our territory. We have 8,000,000 Germans; probably 750,000 Magyars; perhaps as many Ruthenians. These are all part of our electorate, although some of them, particularly the Germans, may feel themselves more closely allied with the interests of their brethren in Germany or in

the Allies in order that she might stand as a bar against German progress toward the east. This was literally true. We were given recognition because we were able to show that we had an established government in fact, and that our nationality was sufficiently coherent to justify recognition under the self-determination principle laid down by President Wilson. Today our interests coincide largely with those of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Austria. The establishment and creation of the Little Entente, while in no sense intended as a threat to, or an antagonistic gesture toward Germany, does necessarily check the German advance toward the southeast. And as Austria finds her profit in association of this sort with her immediate neighbors, the Austrian demand for Anschluss will be quieted. I do not think it is likely to be a factor in European politics very long. The demand for it is obviously artificially stimulated now for political purposes. History shows that prior to the late war there was no desire expressed on the part of the Germans of Austria to be united with the German Empire. All that was demanded was that they be given a treaty of alliance. There certainly is no more reason for the uniting of

the two countries now than there was then. Austria can exist by herself, and has an important work to fulfill as the center of culture. It can serve Germany better by remaining independent of it."

A Philosophic Viewpoint
The President's reference to culture and its influence upon international relations stimulated recollection of the fact that he always has looked upon politics, and particularly international politics, largely from the standpoint of a philosopher. He well deserves rank with those eminent Americans who so long enjoyed the title of scholars in politics, Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. He looks upon the government of great peoples as a thing somewhat beyond merely material consideration. As he once said, in speaking of the broader European politics, "the Allies have proclaimed as their aim the reconstruction and regeneration of Europe, and it is evident that this cannot be attained merely by reshaping the maps. Europe's whole mentality must be changed. Her regeneration must be as much moral and spiritual as political." This is a note not often sounded by a statesman of today, and particularly not by a successful statesman in office, but it appears throughout all of Masaryk's writings, and crops out constantly in his conversation on public questions. One would hardly expect to find a politician who has built a state upon the wreckage of a war, and made himself the first President of it, closing the book, in which he described the attainments of his endeavor, with this phrase: "The Father of our nation and our historical past alike enjoin upon us pure Christianity; the teaching of Jesus and his law of life. Democ-

Everybody Working
To my mind the dominant characteristic which Czechoslovakia impresses upon the visitor today is that, everyone is hard at work. Masaryk himself says, "The Czechoslovak Republic was created by work, and by work it must exist." The streets of Prague and the fields of so much of the countryside adjacent to it, as I was able to visit, give ample evidence that the people have taken this declaration as a motto. To Americans, traveling abroad, the café habit of most Euro-

Views on Anschluss
"You speak of the great number of Germans included within the borders of Czechoslovakia. Is their influence such as to make your nation look tolerantly upon the Austrian scheme of Anschluss?"
"No, I do not think so. We, of course, not only have a large number of Germans within our borders, but we are practically surrounded by them. There are those who have felt that with returning strength Germany will again take up its drive to the east—the Drang nach Osten—which figured so much during the war. Bismarck once said that he who was master of Bohemia would be master of Europe, but we have no ambition to be the masters of Europe. We do, however, propose to be masters of our own territory. It was at one time erroneously stated that Czechoslovakia was granted her independence and national position by

the Allies in order that she might stand as a bar against German progress toward the east. This was literally true. We were given recognition because we were able to show that we had an established government in fact, and that our nationality was sufficiently coherent to justify recognition under the self-determination principle laid down by President Wilson. Today our interests coincide largely with those of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Austria. The establishment and creation of the Little Entente, while in no sense intended as a threat to, or an antagonistic gesture toward Germany, does necessarily check the German advance toward the southeast. And as Austria finds her profit in association of this sort with her immediate neighbors, the Austrian demand for Anschluss will be quieted. I do not think it is likely to be a factor in European politics very long. The demand for it is obviously artificially stimulated now for political purposes. History shows that prior to the late war there was no desire expressed on the part of the Germans of Austria to be united with the German Empire. All that was demanded was that they be given a treaty of alliance. There certainly is no more reason for the uniting of

An Attractive Section of One of the Well-Known Thoroughfares of Prague



ACROSS THE ANCIENT CHARLES BRIDGE
This interesting structure dates back to the fourteenth century, and has two old towers ornamented with statues. It connects the business section of Prague with the Park, Historic Castle and Quarter of the Foreign Legations and Embassies.

pean towns arouses constant wonder that so many men are able to sit idly for the best hours of the day consuming worse than useless beverages and discussing, in most cases, futile questions. One sees less of this in Prague than in other towns of central Europe. True, the continental practice of closing down retail stores for two hours at noon obtains there, to the annoyance of Anglo-Saxon customers, but the slice taken out at the midday is added on at the end of the afternoon.

Emphatically an idealist, Masaryk has had enough practical political skill to make his ideals come true. He is not only the head of the state, but the strongest men in the Government are his disciples and pupils. This is a fact of supreme importance in view of his advanced age. And his whole political theory rests upon the proposition that democracy is the ideal system of government.

"We restored our state in the name of democratic freedom," he says, "and we shall only be able to preserve it through freedom increasingly perfected. In home affairs, as in foreign, democracy must be our aim. There are but few really democratic states—most are mere essays in democracy. Our position is not alone that our state must be democratic; it cannot be undemocratic. Like the United States we have no dynasty, no national aristocracy, no old monarchist tradition and no church politically recognized. Our democracy will be economic and social as well as political. We shall seek to get rid of misery and of the most glaring disparities of wealth—but not by leveling down. Land reform and plans for social welfare will help to do away with inequalities of condition."

Some describe Masaryk as a mystic, and indeed in the great volume of his writings there is much to justify the appellation. But the practical always overcomes the mystical. It took more than mysti-

cism to rescue a people from the grasp of the Hapsburgs—it has required the genius of a practical statesman to weld the Bohemians, Czechs, the Slovaks, Ruthenians and Germans of a great territory into a coherent and prosperous nation.

TOURING AUSTRALIA
Special from MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Among the distinguished visitors to Australia from the United States recently was George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Publishing Company of New York who, with Mrs. Brett, has been touring the country, partly with a view to investigating the possibilities of selling higher educational books in Australia at lower prices than those at present obtaining.

THE ALBANIAN RED CROSS
Exhibition and Sale of Albanian Handicraft and Rare Antiques for the benefit of the Albanian Red Cross. 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sundays until March 20.
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OPENING OF THE NEW PUBLIC MARKET
W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.
Arlington Center
Pork to Roast lb. 19c
Leg of Spring Lamb lb. 38c
Near-by Eggs 2 doz. \$1.13
FOOD FAIR THIS WEEK
Other markets in Falmouth Street, Back Bay, Coolidge Corner, Winchester, Lexington

Tangier Favored as Old-World Resort of Year-Round Tourists

Only 9 Miles From Europe, the Visitor Is in Surroundings as Purely Oriental as If He Were Thousands of Miles Farther East

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TANGIER—Here at the entrance to the Mediterranean, cooled by Atlantic breezes in summer, feeling the warmth of winds softened by the influence of the Gulf Stream in winter, Tangier is one of the favored all-year resorts of the Old World. It is as Oriental as the Orient itself, yet under the tripartite rule it is rapidly developing all the amenities of European life, with a cost of existence for Europeans much lower than the Continental average.

Until within a very short time Tangier and the district surrounding it, now an international zone, has been a region of too much uncertainty to attract tourists. All that is over, however, and Tangier and its district, including the Spanish and French "zones" hundreds of miles into the interior of picturesque North Africa, disclose to the tourist nothing but a tranquil life and an excellent opportunity for sight-seeing. Railways are now running in all directions, and these are supplemented by motoromnibus services to a score of old Moorish cities whose life and aspect are little altered since the Middle Ages.

Nowhere else is so vivid a picture of Oriental life available to the European as in Morocco, for it is, after all, but a step, and a short one, across from Europe into this really exotic region about Tangier. And from there it is now possible, without any discomfort whatever, and in perfect security, to reach Fes and Marrakesh, Tetuan and Rabat and Meknes. All of them are ancient Moorish strongholds, places, moreover, of art and culture developed through centuries by a highly civilized race. They are less altered, too, than most of the cities in the Orient itself; for only within 15 or 20 years has the European tourist had access to them at all. Fes, once almost on the point of falling into the hands of Abdul-el-Krim, is now as safe and agreeable for the tourist as Algiers or Tunis.

The city of Tangier, both the old and the recently developed modern part, lies upon a hillside facing a broad bay with its waters of Mediterranean blue; and on the far side

the gently rolling always-green fields of North Africa stretch inland for a limitless distance, dotted here and there by the gleaming white buildings of a Moorish farm, or perhaps of a French or Spanish settler. And about the bay of Tangier there is none of the summer heat of most of the Mediterranean ports, while the winter climate is that of the Riviera.

BELGIUM TO PROTECT EMIGRANT
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—A Belgian federation of private organizations for the protection and welfare of emigrants, has just been organized at Brussels. The aim of the federation is to place the various interested private organizations in touch with one another, and to furnish information about Belgium to the International Conference at Geneva.

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RAIDIO

New Short-Wave Tube Puts on Real Show at Schenectady

Wracks Meters, Cooks Eggs, Lights Free Bulb, Toasts a "Weenie," and Gives Sputtering Standing Arc Like Fire Ball in Tropical Storm

SCHENECTADY, March 2.—An incandescent lamp, pulled from its carton for the first time, lights to full brilliancy without wires or socket; a copper bar lying on the floor burns what it comes into contact with, though the metal is cold; a neon tube suddenly glows the room with its lurid red glow when merely touched by a spectator—these and many other strange freaks are produced by a new high-power vacuum tube recently developed by engineers of the General Electric Company laboratories here.

Meters in adjacent rooms run wild, and delicate measuring instruments are twisted and broken. All accurate scientific work in the vicinity is impossible. Investigators, coming too close to the new apparatus, suddenly feel a warm glow which increases to a point of discomfort. These and many less spectacular effects are incidents in the operating tests of the new high-power short-wave radio tube, which members of the General Electric staff are at present conducting.

The cause of all these remarkable phenomena is an incandescent-looking vacuum tube, five inches in diameter and about two feet long, set down in a wooden cage, and surrounded by a network of wires, condensers, and electric meters. The tube operates as a self-excited oscillator on a wavelength of six meters, and is capable of radiating from 10 to 15 kilowatts of high-frequency power—probably 50 times as much as any short-wave tube has heretofore been able to produce. The tube is connected through a coupling system to a copper bar approximately three meters long, which constitutes the tuned aerial circuit, and is able to radiate into space the full 15 kilowatts generated by the oscillator.

"This 6-meter tube has nothing new in principle," said H. J. Nolte, actively engaged in high-power vacuum tube development. "Very short radio waves have always been easy to produce at low power. Also, very high power has for some time been available at the longer wavelengths. This is the first time, however, that we have been able to combine the two, so as to get relatively large power outputs on the short wavelengths."

Among the "stunts" demonstrated with the high-frequency apparatus was "radio cooking." A wire was suspended over a table at some distance from the radiating aerial, and parallel to it. A sausage placed in a glass tube was hung from the end of this radiating aerial, and in five minutes it began to steam. On being removed, the "weenie" was found to be perfectly cooked.

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WINGS
A Paramount Picture
The mighty drama of the
war in the air, made by men
who were war-die, and a thrilling
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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBST, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-900m)

5:30 p. m.—Sam Robbins' orchestra.

7:10 "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis.

7:30 Standing by.

8:00 "Doris Johnson, pianist; Verda.

8:30 "Was George" Hardie, Scottish.

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Students in Retail Selling Employed in Stores at Noon

Springfield, Mass.
Special Correspondence
SO MANY courses teach how to work with books or machines, but retail selling is one which attempts to teach students how to work with people, and yet just such training is one of the greatest needs of today," said Miss Helen Parker, instructor in retail selling at the Springfield High School of Commerce. Miss Parker, who is a graduate of Smith College, has had special training in the Prince School of Salesmanship and before coming to Springfield was for six years employed in the training department at Filene's store in Boston.

"Most of the students," Miss Parker says, "realize how this course makes for self-development. Many of them have testified to the fact that salesmanship has helped them in overcoming self-consciousness, in gaining self-control, and also in making a good impression and getting on with the public. As one of my girls wrote in defining salesmanship, 'Salesmanship shows you how you can work yourself from nobody to somebody.'"

But the real aim of the course in retail selling is to prepare students to follow this calling, and the distinctive feature of the Springfield plan, which provides for practical work on an every-day-in-the-week basis, has been peculiarly conducive to furthering this end. The fact is that when salesmanship courses at the High School of Commerce were wholly theoretical they created so little interest that after awhile it was decided to drop them. Then it was that the heads of a number of large department stores in the city got together and decided upon a plan of co-operation which has worked out so advantageously for all concerned that it has been copied by other cities. As there is usually a rush of shoppers during the noon hour and this being a time when only two-thirds of the regular sales force is on duty, the retail merchants decided to remedy this situation by employing for two and a half hours in the middle of the day students of salesmanship from the high school.

As Laboratory Work
This experience in the actual selling of merchandise is counted as a laboratory period at the school, credit being given for two and a half hours for each day's work which is marked as a school subject on the school record. Every year the school furnishes from 40 to 50 students who work in the downtown stores, and four times a year the managers of the stores make a report to the school in regard to the store record of the girls. One store sends in the selling percentage of the students which is found to compare favorably with that of the regular sales force.

"To keep the stores sold on the retail selling courses," Miss Parker explained, "we try to hold constantly before the students that they must make up in enthusiasm and energy the job, obeying store rules and being adaptable, what they lack in age and experience."

In addition to being a boon to the merchants, this plan has been decidedly beneficial to the girls. Not only has it stimulated interest in salesmanship so that a much larger percentage take up selling as a vocation, but, by providing an opportunity whereby students can earn while they learn, it has been the means of keeping many in school who otherwise would have been forced by lack of money to drop out and go to work.

In order for the girls to keep up their school work, they take four subjects in school in the morning, one of which is retail selling, for which they are given 1/4 to 1/2 credit according as the subjects are prepared or unprepared. They are then dismissed from school for the day.

eat their lunch, and report to their stores at 12:15. The work lasts until 2:45, or 3 1/4 hours which is the equivalent of a laboratory period.

Teacher Becomes Shopper
But Miss Parker's supervision of the students doesn't end with class room instruction. At any time a girl may look up to see the familiar face of her teacher in the role of shopper. Three times a week Miss Parker makes the rounds of the department stores. Sometimes she has really come to buy an article, in which case she will ask a number of pertinent questions as regards the merchandise; or perhaps just "listen in" to her pupil's selling talk. On these occasions also she sees the employment manager, thus keeping in constant touch with the stores.

"In this way," Miss Parker explained, "the stores and the students feel you are almost as much a part of the store as you are of the school which is a great help. Also, the more store experience the retail-selling teacher has and continues to get, the more she is recognized by the stores as being able to understand things from their point of view."

An interesting feature of the work are class demonstrations which unite theory and practice and where the students bring to class the problems they have encountered in actual selling. The stores co-operate in the staging of these sales dramas by lending the merchandise for the demonstration. Moreover, the demonstrators are supposed to know all about the merchandise she is selling and is put through a cross-fire of questions as regards style, quality, and durability such as the most exacting customer would ask.

Although the opportunities for part-time work for boys are more restricted than those for girls, some of the boys taking the theoretical course are also doing practice work—one is selling insurance, another is traveling on the road, and others are employed in men's furnishing stores.

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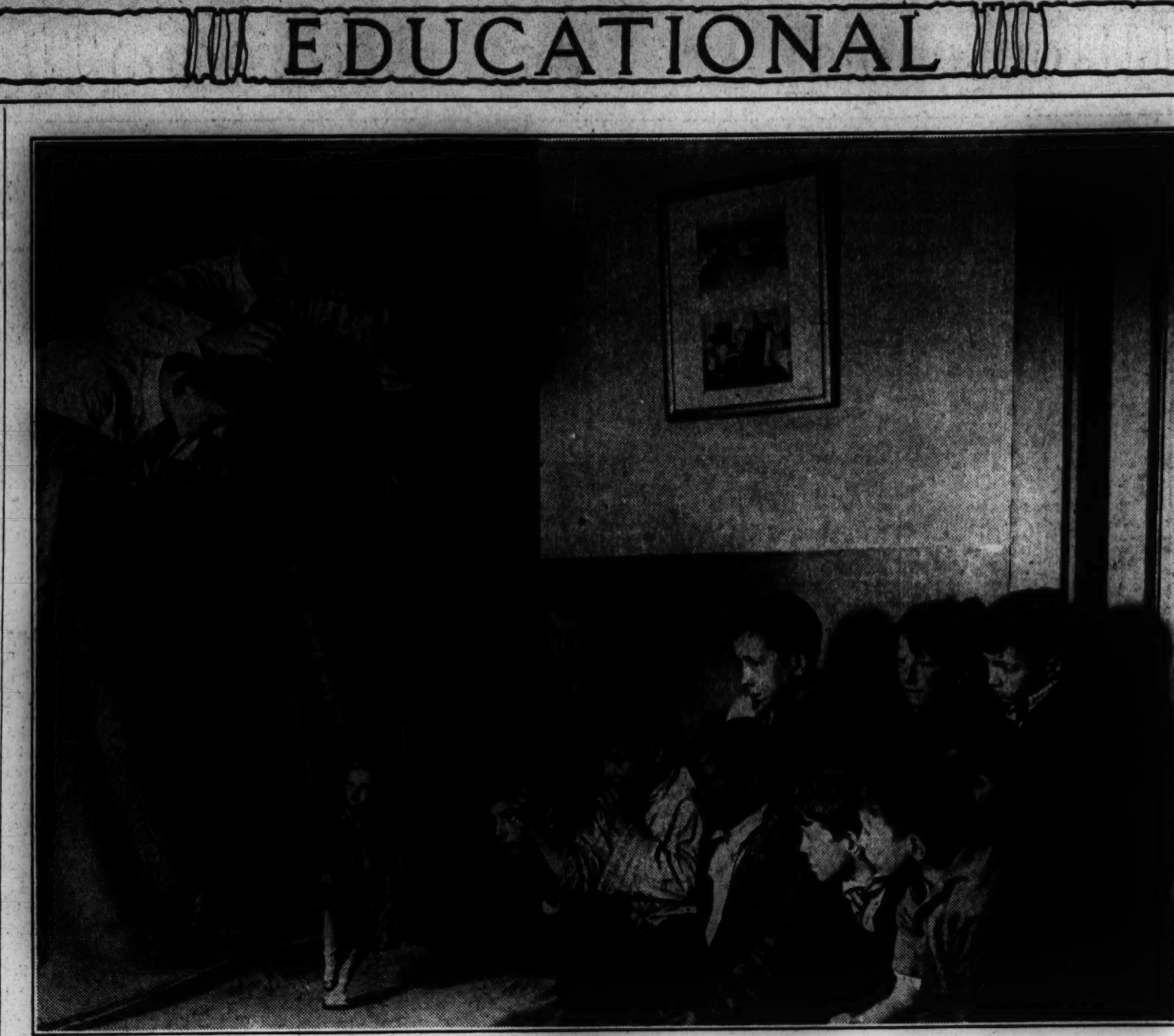
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A Recent Graduate Discusses "Shall the Girl Go to College?"

MEMBERS of the faculty are very apt to ask a freshman why she came to college, and the girl is usually driven to think out an answer to the question. Indeed, why shouldn't she have come to college? It is extraordinary how many freshmen have any considered reasons for being where they are. More girls are going to college every year than ever before, and it is not surprising that it is the expected thing.

I think college is a great thing for a girl, but I do not think it is the inevitable answer for her or for her brother. Too many people have the idea that college means all requirements, that it takes care of you, that it makes you a better person, that it gives you a better life, that it gives you a better future, that it gives you a better world, that it gives you a better everything. But college is not a magic wand. It is a place where you go to learn, to grow, to develop, to become a better person, to become a better citizen, to become a better human being. It is a place where you go to learn the things that you need to know to live in the world, to live in the future, to live in the world that is coming.

There are many girls in college who do not want to be there, who do not want to be a part of it, who do not want to be a part of the world that is coming. They are the girls who are not interested in learning, who are not interested in growing, who are not interested in becoming a better person, who are not interested in becoming a better citizen, who are not interested in becoming a better human being. They are the girls who are not interested in the world that is coming, who are not interested in the future, who are not interested in the world that is coming.

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I think college is a great thing for a girl, but I do not think it is the inevitable answer for her or for her brother. Too many people have the idea that college means all requirements, that it takes care of you, that it makes you a better person, that it gives you a better life, that it gives you a better future, that it gives you a better world, that it gives you a better everything. But college is not a magic wand. It is a place where you go to learn, to grow, to develop, to become a better person, to become a better citizen, to become a better human being. It is a place where you go to learn the things that you need to know to live in the world, to live in the future, to live in the world that is coming.

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Aviation Seriously Taught in H. S.

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Special Correspondence
HIGH SCHOOL aeronautics course is offered at Galt, Calif. This is a definite step in recognition of the movement to make instruction in aviation a part of the curriculum of grade and high schools throughout the United States. Credit for making aeronautics possible in the Galt Union High School belongs to the principal, William Rutherford, "the flying schoolmaster," and to the United States Naval Department—to the high school trustees; to the Naval Department for the interest shown in donating the planes and equipment.

When the Government made available a huge supply of aircraft for "accredited universities and aviation schools," it was not contemplated that a high school would make a request for a part. It took many meetings with the naval department officials before Rutherford was able to overcome the argument, "You are not a university or accredited aviation school." He contended that the school was accredited and was teaching aviation.

The following outline shows what the four-year course offers:
First year: General physical principles of aerodynamics; elementary principles of aircraft design.
Second year: Weather and meteorology; study of engine construction and operation.
Third year: Modern aircraft and airplane design and construction; principles of aerodynamics and construction in airplane design and construction, and engine operation; one full year of navigation, principles of flight and dual control flying instruction.

Visiting aircraft corporation representatives declare that Galt Union High School is better equipped than any other in the country.

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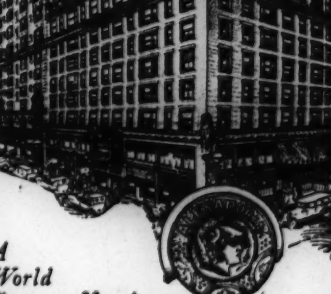


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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

10-10-68

STOCK TRADING PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

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NEW YORK, March 2 (P)—The stock market continued today to drift in rather aimless fashion, with no indication of a definite trend.

Pools again marked up a few favorites to 3 to 4 points at the same time that bear traders were digging out new weak spots.

Commission houses continued to advise caution in the making of new commitments, which were offset by the relatively small volume of trading. Weekly mercantile reviews reported further irregularity in business, but with progress being made in some lines, although the volume continues slightly below the corresponding level of last year.

Call money again renewed at 4 1/2 per cent with plenty of funds available at that figure. Large industrial corporations were having no need of surplus cash, as reported by heavy leaders in the call market, thereby competing with banks and other large financial institutions.

General Motors pointed upward today on predictions of record-breaking first quarter earnings, but United States Steel continued dipped to a new low level for the year, presumably on selling inspired by the disappointing pick-up in spring business. Collins & Aikman was the new target today of bear traders, who have succeeded in uncovering a new weak spot each day this week. R. I. Macy, which jumped 23 points soon after the opening, lost 15 points of the gain by early afternoon.

Declines of 3 points or more in international business machines, Mullins Bros., Transue & Williams, Montgomery-Ward, American Radiator and American Refrigerator, and other similar gains in Brooklyn Edison, American Bosch Magneto and Kelly-Springfield 4 per cent preferred.

The closing was inclined to be heavy. The closing was heavy, with a few gains in the call market, and the reduction in the call money rate, drove the shorts to cover in the final hour. New buying was on a large scale in selected shares, particularly in the call market, and the reduction in the call money rate, drove the shorts to cover in the final hour. New buying was on a large scale in selected shares, particularly in the call market, and the reduction in the call money rate, drove the shorts to cover in the final hour.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly higher with sterling cable down to 157 1/2.

Following the offering, listed bonds of the Western Union telegraph company on realising. Rock Island general also gained a little, but American Radiator and American Refrigerator, which were reported promptly over-subscribed.

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Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Steady. U. S. Steel lowest for a year.

Bonds: Steady; \$100,000,000 Frisco Railway 4 1/2 over-subscribed.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling and franc lower.

Cotton: Barely steady; favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO
Wheat: Steady; unfavorable winter wheat weather.

Corn: Higher; bullish Argentine estimate.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
Am. Fruit	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Woolen	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Shoes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Lingerie	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hosiery	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
Am. Fruit	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Woolen	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Shoes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Lingerie	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hosiery	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4

NEW YORK COTTON

(R. H. & Co., New York and Boston) Last Price

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
Am. Fruit	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Woolen	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Shoes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Lingerie	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hosiery	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4

CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Last

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
Am. Fruit	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Woolen	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Shoes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Lingerie	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hosiery	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
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Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
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Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4

STANDARD POWER & LIGHT

Standard Power & Light for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927. Net income of \$1,000,000. Dividend of 10% on common stock.

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
Am. Fruit	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Woolen	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Shoes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Hats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
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Am. Hosiery	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
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Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
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Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Socks	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Undershirts	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Corsets	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Bras	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Girdles	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Petticoats	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Nightgowns	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Robes	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Am. Slippers	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4

CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Last

179	200 Park & Thif.	34%	34%	34%	34%	
60%	500 Park Utah.	10%	10%	10%	10%	Mar.11.30
116 1/2	1100 Pathé	8	2 1/2	3	3	May11.57
140	3100 Pathé Ex A.	14%	13%	13%	13%	July11.85
18%	600 Patino M...	24%	24%	24%	25%	
60%	5600 Peerless Mot	19	17	17	18%	Winn
81%	1400 Penick & P.	27%	27	27	27%	

J. R. Huffman Wins U. S. Saber Title

ship—Warren A. Dow

Second

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BEUREAU

NEW YORK—John Randolph Huffman, of the New Haven Fencers' Club, who won the Intercollegiate championship while at Yale University, captured the United States junior saber championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, early this morning at Faneuil Hall Athletic Club. Warren A. Dow of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. C. was second by a one-percentage margin over Norman C. Cohn, of Columbia University, while the fourth finalist was Pieter Mijer, of the Washington Senators at Faneuil Hall who was only a slight per cent behind Cohn.

Thirty-eight junior saber fencers entered the competition and were divided into seven strips, three of six and the other four of five. From each strip two qualified for the semifinal strips of seven, with two from these entering the finals.

The preliminary strips were arranged as follows:

1. R. W. Kinder, Salle de Vince; J. A. Degen Jr., Princeton University; J. F. Varian Jr., Yale University; Warren A. Dow, Saltus Club; Edgar Reiman, New York University; and Capriles, New York University.

Strip 4—Victor Paschen, Salsburg, Saltus; Boekhoff and Kell were the qualifiers, with scores of 4 to 1 each.

Strip 5—Armand de Clave, Saltus; Fred Peterson, New York University; Robert Nussbaum Jr., Yale University; Herbert E. Twyford Saltus Club; Joseph Shulsky, New York University; Joseph L. Kline, Fencers' Club of New York. Twyford made a clean score of four victories, and Levis was second with four victories.

Strip 4—Norman C. Cohn, Columbia University; A. G. Sharp, Princeton University; Louis H. F. Moquin, New York University; Charles Feldman, Yale University; Charles Feldman, Saltus Club. Cohn qualified first, with a score of 3 to 1, but the percentage was 66.67. Sharp was second, 50 to 50, to decide the other qualified, Moquin, Morris and Feldman each had a score

to 4 to 0, but Mouquin obtained a percentage of 80.00. In the second round, while Feldman scored 40 and Morris at 45.

Strip 1. John G. Ely, Columbia University; P. W. Furst, Princeton University; Morton Bookier, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia; Kyoshi Inukai, Fencers' Club of New York; and John Club. Inukai won 3 in a row, with Ely second with a score of 3 to 1.

Strip 2. Lieut. John V. Grombach, Fencers' Club of New York; John Guard; John R. Huffman, New Haven Fencers' Club; Harry J. Goubeaud Jr., Fencers' Club of New York; and New York University; Ernest P. J. Gergenheim, Washington Square Fencers' Club; and John G. Ely. Goubeaud and Huffman made a clean score of 4 to 0, while Gergenheim and Ely, losing only to Huffman.

Strip 3. Arthur W. Montgomery, Fencers' Club of New York; and Columbia University; Dudley Blesser, Yale University; Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers; Ernesto Lieut. John V. Grombach, Fencers' Club. Grombach made a clean score, 4 to 0, with Blossom the other qualifier, 3 to 1.

Strip 4. This was a final strip, with Kell, Ely, Mouquin, Warren, Don

Grombach and Levis the contenders, both Dow and Mijer had clean scores, and did not fence off their bout, as the next in the standing, Mouquitt, had two defeats.

Huffman and Cohn were the qualifiers from the second semi-final with scores of 5 to 1 each, the other contenders being Reiman, Bockholt, Twyeffort, Inukai and Blossom.

In the final Huffman won all three of his bouts, but the other three were tied on bouts with one victory and two

UNITED STATES JUNIOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Pinal Road, Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 19-20. The system Dow was used at 47 on percentage. Cohn at 44 and Mijer at 39. This gave Dow second place with Cohn receiving the bronze medal. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Pinal Road, Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 19-20. The system Dow was used at 47 on percentage. Cohn at 44 and Mijer at 39. This gave Dow second place with Cohn receiving the bronze medal. The summary:

Dow 5 to 1 and Mijer 5 to 2.
Warner 5 to 1 and Sanford 5 to 1.
Cohn 4 to 1 and Mijer 3 to 2.
Norman C. Cohn, Columbia University, defeated Dow 5 to 4.
Pietor Mijer, Washington State University, defeated Cohn 5 to 4.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FROM ILLINOIS FIVE

EVANSTON, Ill. — Northwestern University squared the season's records with University of Illinois by winning the "Big Ten" basketball game at Paten Gymnasium here Thursday night, 39 to 31, in the presence of a record crowd of more than 4000. At half time the Widents enjoyed a lead of 25 to 14.

NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS

Fisher, 17 Fk. Miller

Rusch, rf.....lg. Delmling, Edwards
Walter, c.....c. Solyom Burgesson, Drew
Johns, Mundy, lg.....rf. How
Marshall, Haas, rg.....lf. Dorn, Cann
Score—Northwestern University 39,
University of Illinois 31. Goals from floor
—Walter 7, Marshall 2, Rusch, Fisher,

Johnson and Haas for Northwestern; How 4, Mills 3, Burgeson 2, Solyom for Illinois. Goals from foul—Haas 5, Walter 4, Johnson 2, Fisher and Marshall for Northwestern; How 2, Dorn 2, Delmting 2, Burgeson 2, Solyom, Mills and Drew for Illinois. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Empire—N. E. Kearns. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ROTHERT AND VINCENTI HONORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—**L. R. Vincenti** '23 was elected honorary captain of the Stanford varsity basketball team for the past season, and **H. P. Rother** '30, an outstanding guard, was selected to lead the squad next season. Vincenti has played three years on the varsity team, and **Phi Beta Kappa** and substitute end on the football team. Rother, also a football player, never played basketball until he came to college, and was a substitute during his freshman year. His play has developed so rapidly this season that he was easily

the most dependable player on the squad.

STANFORD-OREGON GAME

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The board of athletic control of Stanford University has announced that the football game between Stanford and the University of Oregon will be played on Oct. 6 at Eugene instead of at Portland. The fact that that date is "home-coming day" at Oregon was responsible for the change.

OPENING ROUND OF BASKETBALL

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Louis-

anna Polytechnic Institute defeated Western Kentucky Normal, 40 to 33, in the opening round of the annual southern intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament here Thursday. The other result was Birmingham Southern 35, the Citadel 34.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
Brown U. Holy Cross 1.
Minnesota U. Massachusetts 1.

General Classified

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Local Classified Advertising

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

COAL Bituminous
Now is the time to order your winter's coal. We handle only the highest grade of fuel, and would appreciate your business.

Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
Tel. 150 212 Court Street

BANGOR

The Rines Company
Outfitters for Women
Costs, Gowns, Dresses and Fur.
Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery,
Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods,
Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens,
Shirts and Pillow Slips.

Nichols Dry Goods Co.
31 MAIN STREET
Dry Goods Shoes
Infants' Wear Draperies
Ready-to-Wear

W. C. BRYANT & SON
Diamonds and Jewelry
of Distinction
46 MAIN STREET Bangor, Maine

SMITH'S SPECIALTY SHOP
Distinctive Apparel for
Women and Misses
Most cordially we invite your inspection
219 Eastern Trust Bldg., Elevator Service

Staples & Griffin,
Incorporated
Groceries Meats Fish
Tel. 3690 57 to 67 Pickering Square

LEWISTON
MOODY BATTERY CO.
Complete Vesta radio line. A
and B power units. Wet and
dry trickle chargers. Radio and
automobile batteries.

WALKER'S MARKET
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Clams,
Lobsters, Scallops
Fried Clams Fresh Every Day
281 N. Main Street, Lewiston

Specializing in Eugene
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Hairdressing
Davis Hair Store
Phone 1444 130 Lisbon St.

EDWARD WALTON
Agent for the
General Electric Refrigerator
52 ABH STREET, LEWISTON

PORTLAND
Linen Handkerchiefs
6 for 89c
Imported especially for Owen, Moore
& Company. Made of excellent quality,
firm and soft Irish Linen with narrow
pinks. Six in a package in plain white,
or assorted colors of rose, blue, green,
pink and orchid.

OWEN, MOORE & COMPANY
Portland
105-507 Congress State of Maine

Oren Hooper's Sons
"DONNELL'S"
135 Congress Street, Portland
Tel. Forest 73083

Arrow Shirts and Collars
"Say it with Flowers"
VOSE-SMITH COMPANY
Florists
646 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Tel. Preble 294

Anita Files Hat Shop
Strand Building
365 Congress Street
Tel. Forest 4364

"POKE-ABOUT SHOP"
Engraving and Printing
Gifts and Cards
Phone Forest 9870
4 Chapman Arcade
Portland, Me.

Massachusetts
ARLINGTON
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS HARDWARE CO., INC.
Builders Hardware, Garden Tools,
Kitchenware, Radio Supplies, Paints,
Oils, Glass and Pottery, Automobile
Accessories
1817 Mass. Ave., Arlington Heights
Phone Arl. 4299

Groceries and Provisions
A. W. FREEMAN
1808 Mass. Ave., Arlington Heights
Choice Lamb and Pork
Monarch and Halcyon Brand Goods

THE SHOP UNIQUE
451 Common St., Belmont
35 Salem St., Medford
651 Main Ave., Arlington
552 Main St., Winchester

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Please call Arlington 0697
MASSACHUSETTS TAILORS
FURRIERS, CLEANERS & DYERS
Incorporated
Branch No. 2
120 N. Main St., Arlington
Formerly with St. P. Sakas & Sons

Cold Storage for Furs
Work Called For and Delivered Free
1366-1368 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

WILLIS-KNIGHT SERVICE WHIPPET
Arlington Overland Co.
30-32 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Tel. Arlington 8448

BELMONT
G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING AND REPAIRING
44 Leonard Street Phone 0637

BOSTON
Louise B. Horne
Beauty Shoppe
SHAMPOOING-WAVING
ROBBERING-MANICURING
Permanent Waving a Specialty
453 WASHINGTON STREET
DENTON BUILDING, BOSTON
Room 905 Telephone Liberty 7354

A. F. KENNEDY
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
and GAS FITTER
Established 1886
Dealer in Electric and Gas Fixtures
Filing, Wiring and Appliances
99 WARREN STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Highlands 3658
Licensed Master Electrician and
Gas Fitter

MAUD A. WHITE
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Manicuring,
Cosmetics, etc.
840 Little Bldg., Boston Tel. Hancock 1403
Open Evenings by Appointment

Eugene Permanent
WAVE SHOP
120 THOMSON ST. Room 308
ROSE KATZOFF Hubard 8581
Particular attention to your particular needs

MILLINERY
DELLA P. TAYLOR
201 BARKER HAT SHOP
801 Huntington Ave., cor. Norway St.
Kenmore 7191

HETZER BROS.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
Cold Storage
544 Washington St., Hancock 3224

LITTLE BUILDING
STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEVIN
Commercial and Retail Stationery
Cards for All Occasions
Pamphlet Pens and Office Supplies
80 Boylston Street Second Floor

SAIDEE L. MACKAY
Shampoo Manicure
Marcel and Water Waving
Tel. Copley 2084-W
59 Dunstable Street, Boston
Open Evenings by Appointment

Oak Leaf Food Shop, Inc.
236 MASS. AVE.
Delicious Toasted Sandwiches
Every Particle Toasted
ENJOY YOUR QUICK LUNCH
Anne Mason Bakery Shoppe
Specializing in Marcel and Le Mur
Permanent Waving
Loew's State Bldg., 209 Mass. Ave.
Phone Kenmore 4397

BOSTON-Dorchester
DORCHESTER
EXIDE BATTERY
SERVICE STATION
900 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester
Complete Battery Service for Your
Auto and Radio
Exide A. and Burgess B. Batteries
Goodrich Tires and Tubes

NORFOLK CASH MARKET
"The Home of Quality"
Monarch Products Sold Here
140 NORFOLK ST., DORCHESTER
NEAR CODMAN SQ. Tel. 8906
Telephone orders delivered

BOSTON-Roxbury
Frank Ferdinand Inc.
"The Blue Store"
Let us help furnish or refurbish
your home. 58 years of service
has made Ferdinand's a safe
place to trade. Visit our com-
pletely equipped modern home.

VICTOR HEATH, President
At Dudley Street Terminal
2260 Washington Street

The STATLER
CLEANERS & DYERS
644 Dudley Street, Room 3229-W
WILL CALL AND DELIVER

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BROOKLINE

MONROE'S
Chain Department Stores
99-101 MAIN STREET
Unusual Values
in All Departments During
February

BROOKLINE
(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not
advertised in this issue of The Christian
Science Monitor, call Advertising
Records, Back Bay 4310.

Upholstering
of Every Description
Write or phone and our representa-
tive will call with all grades of samples.
Special men to do antique work and
refinishing.

H. OSCAR
124 Harvard Street Aspinwall 3264
J. McKENNA
Coolidge Corner
Electric Shop
Radiola Specialists

1416 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Brunswick Radiolas
Panatones Records
Orthophonic Victorias
Radio and Phonograph
Combinations
Branch, 49 Brattle St., Cambridge

Cross Off Washday
and Its Tedious Toil
Send us the weekly washing, and
scrub washday forever from your
calendar! Our "Ready-to-Wear" serv-
ice will return your clothes fragrantly
clean, ready to use.

"Always Happy to Serve You"
Commonwealth Laundry Co.
408 Franklin St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Phone 1911, 901)
Did You Know That You Can Get
A REAL ROAST CHICKEN
Complete Dinner for 75c
and other special
deliciously prepared at

Water
CATHARTIC
RODAS CANDIES PASTRIES
190 Washington St., Tel. Regent 5855-W

THE SPECIALTY SHOP
1600 BEACON ST., WASHINGTON SQUARE
Hemstitching and Buttons
Toys-Smallwares-Hosiery
Ivy Corsets-Lending Library

You Should See
Our New Print Crepe
Dresses at \$16.50
Albertson's Silk Shop
9-11 The Arcade, Coolidge Cor.
Telephone Aspinwall 0188

MORGAN AND WHITE
Purveyors of
HIGH-CLASS MEAT
Sirloin Roast, 50c
Porterhouse Steak, 65c
240 Harvard Street, Longwood Bldg.
Regent 1278 We Deliver

(Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL
FLORIST
267 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.
Tel. Asp. 5134

Cleasers and Dyers
Tailoring
M. MYERS
Work called for and delivered.
1709 BEACON ST. Aspinwall 9524

FLEMING
RADIO LARS
RADIO REPAIRING
1344 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner
Tel. Regent. 0205, Aspinwall 7260

HOUSE PAINTING
FURNITURE REPAIRING
Wall Papering-Drapes-
Blinds-Avaling
E. A. ROBERT & SONS, Inc.
Established 67 Years Ago
Paint Dept.: Paint Dept.
18 HARVARD ST. 311 WASHINGTON ST.
REGENT 0114 & 0016 ROSS 0554 & 0047

W. H. Russell Goudy
PLUMBING, HEATING,
GAS FITTING
Stove and Furnace Work
Tel. Regent 0692 31 Harvard Street

RED CAB COMPANY
Aspinwall 5000
Safety-Services-Battleaction

DOYLE & LYDON
299 HARVARD STREET
Furnishings to Gentlemen
We would appreciate the patronage
of the readers of this paper.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BROOKLINE

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq. Camb. Unl. 9490
CHAMBER ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

GARFIELD'S
CANDY ROLA LUNCHON
DINNERS
1412 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQ.

The Brattle Shoppe
Always Something New in GIFTS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING-MANICURING
4

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Massachusetts CAMBRIDGE (Continued) Christine Curtin HAIRDRESSER 1 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass. NESTLE CIRCULINE PERMANENT WAVE Frances Fox Method New York, London, Paris CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY 47 Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574 <i>Bituminous and Anthracite</i> Official Bermuda Agent UNIVERSITY TRAVEL COMPANY College House, Rooms 202-3-4 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Harvard Sq. CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Telephone University 9299 FEDERAL PROVISION CO., Inc. 1810 Mass. Ave., Oxford Court Bldg. SPECIALIZING FANCY BEEF and FRESH DRESSED POULTRY You Can Get Post's Candy Here FREE DELIVERY. Porter 5140 "Say it with Flowers" BRATTLE SQ. FLORISTS GOMATOS BROS., Proprietors HOME MADE CANDY 27 Brattle Street, Brattle Square Telephone University 10116 \$6.55 Toaster and 7-Piece Set China Dishes CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC COMPANY 37A BRATTLE STREET. Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 1169 SHAMPOOING MANICURING RESIDENTIAL WORK Mrs. Josephine Baker 28 CAMBRIDGE TERRACE Tel. Porter 0592-W \$14.95 WAFFLE IRON SPECIAL CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC COMPANY 37A BRATTLE STREET. Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 1169 MRS. WAVLE'S SHOP 33 Brattle Street, Cambridge TEA CAKES—SANDWICHES TO ORDER—NUTS—CANDIES Upholsterers Cabinet Makers ANDERSON & RUFLE Furniture Rugs Draperies 30 Boylston Street, Cambridge Univ. 8080 or 0520 Special prices on all repair work during March. Phone for Estimates. The Brown Shop MRS. ANNA C. COLLINS Women's Furnishings, Dry and Fancy Goods, Draperies, Needle Work Accessories and Smallwares 6 BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ. INSURANCE All Kinds H. E. WHITING 1374 MASS. AVE. PORTER 1380 Edith Goodell's Youth Shop 1654 Massachusetts Avenue Youthful Styles for the Sprightly Miss and the Young Matron Our Price \$15.00 to \$23.50 FRED HAYDEN House Painter and Paper Hanger Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing 19 BOYLSTON STREET Colburn—Jeweler Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing DIAMONDS RESET 10 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ. DEDHAM DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY 121-131 East St., Dedham Tel. Ded. 0108 <i>At Your Service</i> Laundrying in All Its Branches RUG SHAMPOOING BERTHA A. PATENAUDE FALL RIVER GREETING CARDS <i>for All Occasions</i> at THE PRINT SHOP 179 North Main St., Fall River, Mass. FITCHBURG FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456 <i>We Guarantee Satisfaction</i> <i>at the</i> Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041	Massachusetts FITCHBURG (Continued) GOODNOW-PEARSON CO. <i>Fitchburg's Shopping Center</i> FITCHBURG, MASS. A Complete Family Store Men's Clothing and Shoe Dept. Women's Garment and Shoe Dept. Boys' Clothing and Shoe Dept. Girls' Clothing and Shoe Dept. Women's Millinery Dept. Women's Hairdressing and Chiropody Dept. Family Home Furnishing Dept. Wall Paper and Paint Dept. Dry Goods and Dress Goods Dept. Our 10-Payment Plan is Available as an Aid to the Family Budget FITCHBURG'S POPULAR FOOD STORES DRURY'S Grocery and Market 796-800 Main St. Phone 1996 <i>Grocery and Delicatessen</i> 325 Main St. Phone 1410 <i>You get what you like at Drury's</i> <i>You like what you get at Drury's</i> CLOVER HILL FARMS Tel. 737-W Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs CLOVER HILL CHAIN RED AND WHITE STORE Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods 368 Main Street Tel. 2838 <i>We are exclusive Agents in Fitchburg for the</i> Splitdorf Radios Fitchburg Hardware Co. 314-316 Main Street <i>By a Master Craftsman</i> Italian Hand Made Jewelry Rings—Necklaces—Crosses and Chains Pins RICE & CO. 387 Main St. Jeweler Half a Century Atwater Kent Radios IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS COMPANY "Buddy Brand" Peas A garden-run pea—sweeter and tenderer than you expect. Brings a mid-summer delicacy to your table in winter. 20c can. Try them. BROCKLEMAN BROS., Inc. Fitchburg, Clinton, Leominster, Gardner, Lowell and Nashua, N. H. <i>The Heralds of Spring are Here in All Their Beauty</i> TULIPS—JONQUILS—HYACINTHS SWEET PEAS RITTER for FLOWERS 219 MAIN STREET Phone 415-W Our Custom Tailoring Exclusive Fabrics Cut to Your Individual Measurements WM. J. LYONS & SON 458 Main Street Joseph's Market First Class Provisions 10 Putnam Street Telephone 1417-1418 Harper Method Shop ETHEL M. CHELLEW Shampooing, Marcelling, Manicuring Hair Cutting, Water Wave, Finger Wave JOHNSON BUILDING 520 MAIN STREET Phone 3450 Hibbard Electric Co. Electrical Contractors and Engineers Electrical Supplies Agents for General Electric Refrigerators 131 MAIN ST. Tel. 1000 LESURE the FLORIST Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 348-W OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET GLOUCESTER Marshall & Marchant Tea Room Soup Toasted Sandwiches Plain Sandwiches Toast Beverages Specials To the friends we have made and to the friends we expect to make We are glad to greet you. 118 MAIN STREET GLOUCESTER The BOSTON STORE WILLIAM G. BROWN CO. <i>The Big Department Store of the North Shore</i> "THE STORE OF SERVICE" Twenty-nine departments Located on Five Floors. J. A. Nunes Art Store Artist Materials and Picture Framing Gifts—Painting and Decorating 6 Centre Street Tel. 298-R McLELLAN'S "The Little Store of Little Prices" WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING 194 Main Street Tel. 2960 RUTH TEA ROOM <i>Sign of the Lantern</i> Special Lunch 40c We serve only hand cooking 1 Centre Street Gloucester	Massachusetts GLOUCESTER (Continued) BISHOP PRINT SHOP N. J. BISHOP, Proprietor Commercial Printing Times Building Phone 2858-W The Josephine Corset Shoppe Corsets, Silk Underwear and Hosiery Elizabeth Ellen's Venetian Toilet Preparations MRS. LESTER S. DAY Corsetiers and Corset Middle Street 18 Pleasant Street, Gloucester GREENFIELD Spring Silks Now is the accepted time to choose the silk for your Spring and Summer Dresses. The new Printed Silks are particularly worth your attention. In small designs in all over pattern or in larger figures and bold bright colors they present an amazing array of delightfully different possibilities. And many of the lovelier patterns are only \$1.98 a yard. JOHN WILSON & COMPANY The Arch Preserver Shoe <i>for Men and Women</i> Visit our store and let us fit you to your favorite style in the Arch Preserver Shoe. The easy solution of your shoe problem. F. S. SHUMWAY 312 MAIN STREET DEAN'S JEWELRY AND STATIONERY WRIST AND STRAP WATCHES Diamonds Set in Latest Design Mountings Greeting Cards for All Occasions 248 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Staple and Fancy Groceries Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles Ralston W. V. GRIESBACH 36 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass. HOLYOKE Say it with Flowers Clark's Flower Shop 466 Dwight Street Tel. 1538 NAPOLEON BAIL Shoe Store and Repair Factor Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes Osborne's Second Floor Dinner Ware, Glass Ware, Kitchenware Gift Shop OSBORNE HARDWARE CO. 245 High St., opp. City Hall E. H. ALLY & CO. Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley INSURANCE of Every Description Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass. Harper Method Hairdressing Shops Specializing in All Branches 874 Hampden Street 90 College Street Holyoke, Mass. 01041 Telephone 5196 JESSIE BRUCE, Prop. LAWRENCE BINDERY COMPANY PRINTING RULING BINDING 10 Amesbury Street Phone 25939 <i>We Make the Original</i> Almond Butter Krunch \$1.00 lb. * Mail Orders Filled JUNKINS, the Candy Maker 427 Essex St. and 53 Broadway Lawrence, Mass. LOWELL A. E. O'HEIR & CO. FURNITURE Our February sale has made room for new styles, also we are showing the latest in Baby Carriages. 15 HURD STREET MILK is Nature's Best Food Gift. Ask for a sample of our Grade A. TURNER CENTRE SYSTEM 207 Walker Street Tel. 1161 New Spring Models in Modart Corsets and Combinations Complete Showing CHERRY & WEBB CO. The McKEON BEAUTY SHOPPE SHAMPOOING—WAVING BOBBING and MANICURING Permanent Waving a Specialty 209-210 Sun Building Tel. 1387 MORSE & BEALS FLORISTS Fairbairn Bldg. Phone 4400 OPPENHEIM 31 Central Street, corner of Middle Complete Outfitters For Men and Boys L. W. HAWKES & CO. Cushions, Slip-Covers, Box Springs and Upholstery 46 MIDDLE STREET THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE Sole exclusively by W. F. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Defining Aggressive War

WITH the reopening of correspondence between France and the United States with the end in view of reaching an agreement upon proposed inter-national accords outlawing war, the desirability, if not the actual necessity of defining aggressive war is again emphasized. The aim and purpose of these negotiations between M. Briand, the Premier of France, and Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State in Washington, is to reach an agreement which, taken as a model, will advance the cause of world peace among all the nations.

Since the earlier exchanges between the Premier and the Secretary, the opportunity has been given to consider, in its relative bearings, the point of difference which, at least temporarily, interrupted the correspondence. The action of the recent Pan-American Conference at Havana in declaring it to be the sense of the nations there represented that all wars of aggression should be outlawed on the Western Hemisphere seems to have convinced those who may have regarded the word "aggression" with some suspicion or misgiving that it is a term capable of being concretely defined and properly catalogued.

With this accomplished, the most advanced step in the direction of the abolition of war will have been taken. It is not yet to be expected, as has been so thoughtfully observed, that any nation will agree not to defend its own soil or its own people against an invading enemy. It is because of this that there remains now, as there may always remain, the impossibility of committing nations, individually or collectively, to a pledge to outlaw all wars.

In an open letter to President Coolidge, bearing the names of a number of more or less prominent Americans, there is offered for consideration what many no doubt will agree is a quite satisfactory definition of aggression as applied to war. It is as follows:

The aggressor in war is the nation that having failed to settle its disputes by conference, conciliation, arbitration, appeal to judicial procedure or other peaceful means, initiates an attempt to settle it by war.

It is explained that the clause "having failed to settle its disputes" binds even an aggrieved nation to refrain from aggressive action designed to enforce its claims or compel the granting of its demands. War cannot, under the language employed, be predicated upon a failure to settle any dispute if, by previous agreement or otherwise, such settlement has been sought.

There may arise, conceivably, disputes that cannot be adjusted or settled to the satisfaction of interested nations by the processes of arbitration or conciliation. But where there exists a treaty binding the nations party to it to attempt such settlements the supplementary agreement outlawing aggressive war would leave grievances not entirely adjusted open to some arbitration or settlement by other means than a resort to war.

At no previous time, it may be said, has there been manifested, in Europe and America, more emphatically than now, a desire to reach a common understanding that will insure civilization against future wars. There is need that even those nations which are pacifically inclined commit themselves irrevocably to the cause of world peace. A pledge made deliberately and willingly when conditions are normal may prove to be a protection in time of unrest and dissension.

Philippine Sugar and the Tariff

AMERICAN beet sugar growers profess to see in the increasing production of sugar in the Philippines a menace to the future prosperity of their industry, and are demanding that the Congress fix a limit to the quantity of Philippine sugar that may be annually exported to the United States. In support of their contention that the large amount of this sugar now imported constitutes unfair competition with the domestic product, it is claimed that advantages of soil, climate and low wages for labor make it possible to produce sugar in the Philippines at a much lower cost than in the most favorable American regions where the beet is cultivated. While the beet product has the advantage of transportation rates, since the greater portion is marketed in the sections where it is grown and refined, it is urged that low carrying charges by water transport permit of the imported sugar being sold in the western states for less than what is regarded as a fair price for American sugar. Production in the Philippines has been steadily increasing, and it is believed that with improved methods of cultivation the output may in a few years reach 700,000 tons.

For sixteen years following the annexation of the Philippines the importation of duty-free sugar from the islands was limited to 300,000 tons annually. This restriction on importations was removed in 1914, since which time all Philippine sugar is admitted without payment of customs taxes. In addition to the sugar from this source, the product of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, amounting to more than 1,200,000 tons, also comes in duty free, making a potential tax-free supply of nearly 2,000,000 tons, or one-third of the annual consumption of the United States.

That sugar can be more cheaply produced in the tropical or semitropical regions, where as a

rule labor wages are not nearly so high as on American farms, is conceded; but it is contended that it is not in the interests of the American consumer that the domestic supply shall be curtailed by foreign competition. The recent action of the Republic of Cuba in restricting sugar production and effecting agreements with European countries for the limitation of exports is pointed to as a forecast of possible combinations that, if the domestic sugar industry declines, would compel the consumers of the United States to pay much higher prices than those now prevailing.

Like Son, Like Mother

RARELY, if ever, have a mother and her boy endeared themselves to thousands as have Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Lindbergh and her famous flyer-son. And it has been largely the same qualities of thought in them both that have characterized them as in a class apart, and made those who have come in touch with them recognize the presence of something that was exemplary in a very real sense.

The world has become accustomed to hearing of honors heaped upon Lindbergh himself, but there is a unique appeal in the honor that has been accorded to his mother by the National Education Association. For "characteristics of modesty and idealism and outstanding work in the teaching profession" she received yesterday the award of a gold emblem and life membership. But it was in the visit she paid to the little red schoolhouse at South Sudbury, Mass., when, as one description of the incident put it, she gave to the pupils there what was their most memorable, if not their first, lesson in practical aviation, that she showed most clearly her motherly and truly great instincts.

It was not, however, so much in what she said as it was in the way in which she took to her heart the children in a few words of greeting and description of her flight from Detroit to Boston that this was the case. Without doubt, her visit will be remembered by these boys and girls for many years, and may exercise a considerable influence upon their careers. Both Lindbergh and his mother have an extraordinary opportunity in the molding of the thought of the younger generation because of the inspiration which the former's flight has furnished the world, and to the United States in particular. It is sufficient to say they are more than fulfilling all expectations concerning them.

Unrest in Upper Adige

SO MUCH at cross purposes are the stories emanating from the capitals of Europe that students of international politics are finding it difficult to determine the motives behind the Austro-Italian dispute which has just broken upon a war-weary continent. The dispute is over the treatment of racial minorities in the Upper Adige, or Southern Tyrol, as the Austrians choose to call it. Austria charges the Italians with oppression. The Italians deny the charge, and assert, on the contrary, that they have shown more consideration and generosity than in other provinces, having invested 400,000,000 lire there since annexation.

Having aired its grievance, Austria is apparently satisfied to allow the question to rest, despite the insistence of the Tyrolean deputies that Vienna should not recede from its firm stand. Behind Austria is France. French diplomats feel that Italy's quickness to take offense was to turn attention from the alleged Italian share in the Hungarian gun-running incident, an incident which is now agitating the inner councils of the League.

Italy supports, if the signs are read aright, Hungary's defiance of the League of Nations in the arms smuggling affair. It has no intention of allowing the Tyrolean question to come before that organization. Nor does it intend to permit the matter to drift. Benito Mussolini has recalled the Italian Minister from Vienna to explain the situation, for in his opinion it is necessary that the position of the Fascist Government should be made clear, especially with regard to minorities.

Meanwhile it is unlikely that the League will attempt to interfere in this complex situation. Too many disturbing factors are involved in the question of minorities, for the parceling of territory to victorious states upon the conclusion of the war increased the problem of minorities to such an extent that to enter into an investigation of the grievances of one group would inevitably lead to requests for inquiries into the complaints of others and perhaps have a tendency to undo much that has been done toward placing the nations of the world upon a more stable basis. It is not the desire of Italy to live in enmity with a neighboring state, and there is little likelihood that anything will be done which would jeopardize the amicable relations now existing.

Veterans as Peace Makers

"FIDAC" is the Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, the association of war veterans' societies. It is composed of the leading ex-service men's organizations in ten former allied countries—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and the United States. Fidac is, therefore, an international alliance of comrades in arms. This association of war veterans is definitely committed to a program of international good will. It seeks to foster a patriotism that is both national and world wide. It does not construe loyalty to one's own country as being in any way contradictory to a wholesome interest in and regard for humanity generally.

These veterans have been brought into this larger comradeship for the purpose of developing a right understanding regarding their common tasks, and above everything else, of exerting a profound influence on all problems pertaining to international peace. This is done through the bringing of representative people of various countries into contact with each other, and by a widespread policy of peace education designed to touch the youth of every land. At the present time Fidac is enlarging its sphere of influence by establishing contacts with veterans' societies in former enemy countries which

are in sympathy with its pacific ideals and its peace program, and including them in its membership. In Luxembourg last year a conference was held with representatives of German war veterans' societies, and a similar type of conference will be held again this year.

This international association of war veterans has many accomplishments of good will to its credit. During the tensest moments of the Italian-Jugoslavian dispute involving Albania and the Adriatic, Fidac functioned for the dissipation of the distrust that had sprung up between the opposing parties. The veterans of both Yugoslavia and Italy remained faithful to their Fidac commitments. Veteran delegations from the countries involved discussed the situation frankly and calmly. These contacts contributed substantially to the peaceful course subsequently pursued.

The Fidac has also served the cause of international friendship in preventing and counteracting anti-American demonstration in various European centers. The monthly bulletin of this organization interprets international conditions without misrepresentation or prejudice. Its contents appear in both French and English, in parallel columns. Plans are now on foot to bring the Fidac into a closer working relationship with the foreign relations committee of the American Legion. One of the projects to be encouraged under the joint auspices will be the development of an international student exchange. Fidac has an incalculable power for good, and its ministry of reconciliation will go far toward removing the causes of international conflict.

Permanent Aid for the Middle West

THE United States as a whole has heard and read a great deal about the need for economic relief in the middle West without understanding very clearly why there is need for such relief, or admitting the need, how it can be supplied. The McNary-Haugen bill, which passed the last Congress, only to receive the President's veto, was a recognition of the need and a legislative attempt to provide a remedy. A sharp difference of opinion exists in the middle West itself, as well as elsewhere, as to the practical benefits of that bill. An enactment by Congress might afford the distressed farmer temporary relief, but could it give him permanent aid? The number who think the problem must be worked out in some other manner grows as discussion and study throw clearer light on the whole situation.

Now the basic trouble in the middle West is that the grain farmer is at an economic disadvantage. He is faced, for one thing, with high transportation costs. The expense of marketing his crops cuts deeply into his profit, since his net return per bushel is the price at the market terminal less the freight and handling charges. How the disadvantage of being compelled to ship his grain long distances by costly rail transportation can be remedied by legislation is something the students of economics have not been able with any great degree of unanimity to see. The remedy for the condition, they perceive, must go deeper and have a more permanent effect than could ever be produced by the enactment of a law.

There is a growing belief in the middle West itself that there is a natural remedy at hand that is not legislative, except as legislation may be necessary to bring the economic benefits to bear upon the situation. It is the development of inland waterways.

Indeed, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, recently stated it to be his conviction that such a development would add from five to twelve cents to the value of every bushel of grain raised in the section that would be served. Such an addition of value would be an honest and natural benefit that should be permanent.

With the conviction growing that providing cheaper transportation will effect a remedy that can hardly be achieved by subsidiary legislation, far-visioned men and close students of economics are approaching the recognition that if Congress will consider seriously the subject of the improvement of inland waterways it will shortly discover a way in which to give constructive and permanent relief to the middle West.

There is a bill before Congress to develop the Mississippi and Missouri rivers for barge transportation. It has the sanction of army engineers who pronounce the plan perfectly feasible. This improvement would allow for the establishment of freight services that would not only permit the middle West to get its grain to market at a saving over present charges of from five to twelve cents a bushel, but it would stimulate industrial development through enabling raw materials to be shipped in at very much the same low costs as are enjoyed by industrial sections nearer the seaboard.

If cheap water transportation can add several cents to the value of a bushel of grain and make it possible for raw materials to enter the landlocked region at a low cost, so that manufacturing can be done on an economic parity with other sections of the Nation, it seems reasonable to believe that the development of the waterways offers a remedy to the economic situation in the middle West that makes legislation directly in behalf of the farmers seem a cheap substitute for a constructive policy of natural and permanent aid.

Editorial Notes

Canada's recent legislation canceling bonds held by exporting companies who are alleged to be active in smuggling liquor into the United States, in establishing another bond of greater value—the bond of friendship and respect between two countries with similar ideals.

China with its millions of boat dwellers living on sampans on the rivers at Shanghai, Canton and other cities can smile at Occidental cities that think they have a "floating" population problem.

Beginning with the pussy willows and continuing with the cat-o'-nine-tails, the dog-eared violets and tiger lilies, the woodland zoo will soon be astir.

Harvard College announces that it is to raise its tuition fee to \$400 a year next fall. Another step toward higher education?

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON always looks much the same, even after a six months' absence. There are a good many new buildings going up. If one thinks back to the London of before the war there have been very great changes. But London never gives one the impression of being continuously torn down and built up again like New York, even though the Duke of Westminster's palace on Park Lane was here last June and has now made way for an immense service apartment house on the latest American lines.

But if London looks the same there is a noticeable change in the general situation in Great Britain since I went away. Though there are still some serious difficulties to be overcome, there is an undertone of confidence about the future. The bank presidents have been more optimistic than usual in their annual surveys. The figures for foreign trade have been better than any since 1924. The number of unemployed is still very large, well over a million, but the unemployed are mostly to be found in three or four industries, such as coal mining and shipbuilding, which are in a bad way everywhere. The other and newer industries, such as the motorcar and artificial silk industries, are flourishing.

Moreover, one of the most serious impediments to restored prosperity, the bad relations between Capital and Labor, is at last beginning to disappear. Though there are some difficult wage negotiations pending in the cotton industry and the situation in the coal industry is deplorable, there has been a recognizable change in the attitude of both Capital and Labor toward one another which may have great results in the future.

Industrial warfare is going out of fashion. Capital is coming to see more clearly that it cannot claim to be "left alone" unless its efficiency in organization and production and in providing a steadily rising standard of living for the whole community is above reproach. Labor is beginning to see that the basis for better wages in industry is not the denunciation of Capital as the enemy, but active co-operation with it in producing higher efficiency in return for an assured share in the results.

Naturally these movements take some time to work out. But the recent conference between a group of leading industrialists under the leadership of Sir Alfred Mond and a group of leading trade union leaders authorized by the Trade Union Council, probably marked a definite turning point. It is not that any spectacular results will come from the conference itself. It is rather that the conference is a public recognition that both sides are agreed that efficiency in production, together with the just distribution of the results, and not autocracy and strife, must be the keynote of economic reconstruction.

The apparent fact about the political situation is the recovery in the prestige of the Conservative Party. There does not seem to be any obvious reason for this, for the only spectacular events which have happened in the last six months have been the failure of the Geneva Conference and the rejection of the Prayer Book by the House of Commons, neither of which could normally be regarded as electoral assets. None the less the Conservative Party feels more secure today than at any time since the mining strike of 1926.

An examination of the by-election returns and of the press shows that at present there is no serious movement in public opinion against the present Government despite its long tenure of office, and that the Liberal stock has fallen and the Labor stock risen since the summer. The explanation is that the country still wants to be left alone. It has not yet recovered from its distaste for the orgy

of governmental and other experiments during the war, and it considers that the Conservative Party, whose instinct is to avoid change, rather than the Labor and Liberal Parties whose passion is for reform, is the type of government it wants for the present.

The position of Mr. Baldwin, in fact, is not unlike that of Mr. Coolidge. Neither of them is an adventurous leader into the unknown like Mr. Roosevelt, or Mr. Wilson, or Mr. Lloyd George. Both of them, however, are essentially "safe." People trust their honesty and their good sense, and in the reaction from the war era prefer such trustworthy people at the head of their affairs to more sensational and therefore, they feel, more dangerous persons.

What the position will be when the next general election comes is another matter. It now seems clear that there cannot be an election before the spring of next year. The Government has pledged itself to pass the "Happara bill" into law—that is, the bill which enfranchises women under thirty who under the war-time compromise were excluded—and no election can take place until the new electoral register is complete, something that will not be the case for at least a year.

Before then great changes may come about, for the reason that the present position of parties in Parliament is essentially unstable because there are three and not two parties competing in every constituency. This means that in very many cases the member is elected by a minority and not a majority vote, and that a small turnover of votes has a quite disproportionate effect on the result. For instance, at the last general election the Conservative Party polled a minority of the total votes cast, but won two-thirds of the 625 seats, while the Liberals polled 3,000,000 votes and won only forty seats.

The Parliamentary future, therefore, is primarily dependent upon whether the Liberal Party can be distinguished and its votes transferred to the Conservatives or to Labor, or on whether it can hold its place and so force an electoral union with one of the other parties, presumably the Labor Party, before and after the next election. On that question no answer is yet forthcoming. A few weeks ago the signs almost pointed to its extinction, but Mr. Lloyd George's recent spectacular victory in Lancashire and the publication of the Liberal industrial report has for the moment, at any rate, "stopped the rot."

On the whole, therefore, despite some bad patches and 1,000,000 unemployed, I find a subdued optimism on my return. The after effects of the coal strike and of the return to the gold standard are passing away. World prosperity is rising, which is of benefit to all nations. Industrial relations are improving—an essential condition of the abolition of unemployment and industrial recovery at home. There seems to be no menace to peace above the international horizon and the sentiment in favor of arbitration as the substitute for war seems to be rising all over the world.

Even so, no returning Englishman can fail to realize that two formidable obstacles to permanent prosperity have still to be overcome. The first is the still powerful though declining influence of the caste system, which deprives the country of much of the enterprise and initiative which its people possess by refusing it any adequate outlet through opportunity among the poorer classes. The second is the still enormous, though also lessening, amount of alcohol which is consumed, with obvious effects on the efficiency of the Nation, and the immense sums which are wasted on gambling on horse and dog racing.

Notes From Tokyo

TOKYO

A STREAM of the Japanese version of pennies, nickels and dimes is pouring into the coffers of the Imperial Aviation Society with which to finance the Japanese attempt to make a nonstop flight across the Pacific Ocean next summer. The flight is extremely popular with all classes of Japanese. Ever since Colonel Lindbergh fired the imagination of the world, Japan has been anxious to accomplish some spectacular aerial feat, and the Pacific lay too close at hand to be overlooked. Those in charge wish to make the flight a truly national affair, and so have appealed to the general public for contributions. One wealthy business man of Kobe offered to donate the entire sum required, but his offer was courteously refused with the explanation that the people of Japan wanted to be responsible for this achievement with their own money.

A thousand or more sturdy young apprentices in such crafts as that of masonry and mat-making may be seen running through the streets of Tokyo just at dusk every evening during this cold season. Clad only in a scanty white garment, they carry paper lanterns and little jingling bells, while they constantly chant an imprecation for purification. From all corners of the city they come, converging at one of the great temples dedicated to Fudo Sama. Arrived there, they pour bucket after bucket of ice-cold water over themselves. This is followed by a short prayer, and then they set out again at a run for their homes, often several miles distant. The custom is one that has survived from feudal days, and its practice is believed to insure business success.

With 400 Japanese emigrants aboard, the Kamakura Maru has cleared from Kobe to Brazil, carrying the vanguard of this year's outflow of Japanese settlers to other lands. Seven hundred more are due to sail in about a week. Ten thousand Japanese emigrated last year, most of them to Brazil, and it is estimated that this number will be increased by 50 per cent during the current twelvemonth. Not only are Japanese welcomed in Brazil, but also they are given a bonus by the Brazilian Government.

A high tribute to Japanese womanhood is paid by the Minister from Finland to Tokyo, who says:

I am greatly impressed with the modest refinement and delicate manners of your women, which display the unpretended sincerity and politeness hidden in their hearts. Throughout the world there is no comparison with Japanese women in their truthful tenderness and natural simplicity which characterize their feminine virtues. I see nowadays a growing number of your women walking on the streets dressed up hideously, wrapped in glittering western costumes, their faces painted with striking colors and their hair done in ultra-modern fashion. I think it a great loss to your country that these ugly fashions are getting the upper hand and driving out the beautiful native costume.

Thirty Christian missionaries were entertained by General Yamashiki, new Governor-General of Korea, at his official residence in Seoul, when General Yamashiki took occasion to ask for their co-operation and to pay tribute to their past work, saying in part:

I deeply appreciate your untiring efforts for the uplift of the moral and spiritual life of the Korean people and earnestly pray for even greater reward for your labors.

Atsu keiki have become the latest fad in the way of food in the restaurants of downtown Tokyo. Atsu keiki is the Japanese for hot cakes. One enterprising restaurateur introduced American pancakes with sirup, and immediately did a thriving business. His competitors followed suit, and today hundreds of Japanese may be seen at nearly any time of the day industriously consuming plate after plate of atsu keiki and calling for more.

Five years more will be required for the completion of the longest tunnel in Asia, it is stated. The tunnel, which lies between Atami and Numadu on the Tokyo-Kobe main line, burrows under the whole of the vast Hakone mountain range, one of the principal playgrounds

of eastern Japan. It will shorten the running time between Tokyo and Kobe by three hours. Work has a ready been in progress for eight years and the entire sum originally estimated as its cost has been expended. The Hakone Mountains are dotted with hundreds of hot springs and geysers. In running the tunnel through them, these hot springs were encountered time and again, adding greatly to the difficulty of the work.

Collegiate sports in Japan will come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education hereafter, agreement having been reached between that Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs. A quarrel of several years' duration is thus ended, very much to the benefit of Japan's athletic world. During the regime of an extremely reactionary Minister of Education the question of controlling collegiate sports arose. For a time it seemed that the Meiji Shrine Games, the great annual sporting carnival of Japan, would be abolished. Not until other ministers intervened was the disagreement patched up.

Father Aime Villon, missionary in Japan for sixty-four years, is to be honored by the erection of his statue in Japan. Father Villon came to Japan before the edict permitting the propagation of the Christian religion had been issued. He witnessed the persecution of a number of Japanese Christians, and was himself imprisoned for a few hours. He established a French language school in Tokyo shortly after his arrival, and had among his pupils such men as Prince Ito and Marquis Okuma. Although now more than eighty years old, he is still active in his work.

The Osaka Prefectural Government has decided to commemorate the approaching enthronement of the Emperor by the erection of a home for the care and protection of babies and orphans. Approximately a half million dollars will be spent.

The demand for graduates of Korea's professional schools is a constantly increasing one, and they do not encounter the same difficulty in finding work as is the case with university graduates in Japan proper.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Winter Garden

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: This is a beautiful, sunny, winter morning. I was standing on my back porch viewing the back-yard garden in my vicinity—a dreary outlook. No birds, no flowers, no vegetables, I came into the house and my eyes fell upon my lovely plants and flowers inside. As we have all so thoroughly enjoyed the descriptions of the back-yard gardens, I immediately decided to tell the editor readers about my winter garden. I have very little available space for plants and flowers, only two sunny windows and two others where I can grow certain kinds of plants that need less sun. Just now my foliage plants are wonderful, each plant a lovely bouquet in itself. I have five varieties. My begonias are also very pretty with their long hanging clusters of pink blossoms. The narcissuses—the paper-white variety—are in all stages of development, some are through blooming, others in full bloom and still others just budding. They are very lovely and fragrant. The hyacinths are coming slowly as also are the fuchsias. You see I'll soon have a lovely garden full of color and fragrance. If you have never watched plants grow in the house you can hardly understand the joy of watching them. It's astonishing what will sometimes happen overnight, especially with the bulbs and foliage plants. Our window is full of geranium and petunia slips just beginning to bud; they will soon make a fine showing and be ready for transplanting in the spring. I shall soon sow seeds which will also be ready for spring transplanting. Lake Mills, Wis. J. M. K.